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VOL. IV NO. 103 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 1, 1916. ONE ANNA.

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P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden	Ton
7th May	Salsette ..	8000	Mooltan ..	10000
14th "	Kashmir ..	8000	.... ..	..
21st "	Salsette ..	8000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th "	Sardinia.. ..	7000	.... ..	..
4th June.	Salsette ..	8000	Karmala .	9000
11th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.... ..	..
18th "	Salsette ..	8000	Morea ..	11000
25th "	Arabia ..	8000	.... ..	..
2nd July	Salsette ..	8000	Khyber ..	9000
9th "	Nagoya ..	7000	.... ..	..
16th "	Salsette ..	8000	Medina ..	12500
23rd "	Khiva ..	9000	.... ..	..
30th "	Salsette ..	8000	Mongolia ..	16000

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
22nd April	Novara . ..	7000	Morea * ..	11000
6th May	Malta.. ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000
18th "	Nagoya ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
15th June	Nankin ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
29th "	Novara ..	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

*This vessel will call at Bombay en route to Colombo.

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer	Destination
..	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Dumra at Karachi (for Gulf passengers only).
2nd May	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
9th "	Palamcotta	E and S Africa v'a Mormagao and Parebunder

For later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

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Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom fittings, etc.

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No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
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OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
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FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	863	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	90	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	--	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess

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The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
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NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura-	4166	18th April	1st May
osang Maru .	S. Kushibiki	5280	21st April	30th April
aboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	1098	1st May	12th May
Bombay Maru.	Y. Kobayashi	4625	5th May	19th May
Tokomi Maru..	U. Tanaka	3442	15th May	27th May
Moyori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3773	16th May	26th May

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICT:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN,

via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Malay Maru ..	4403	T. Marumoto	8th March	30th April
Chosen Maru..	3016	T. Narita	20th April	30th April
Saigon Maru	4354	Y. Yamamoto	1st May	11th May
ava Maru	4490	T. Fuchigami	11th May	21st May
Indo Maru ..	5311	Y. Somekawa	24th May	6th June

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes.

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Pengtien (Mukden)	Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No 24.

BANKING.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMPS OIL — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

21, ESPLANADE ROAD.

ubecribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta). Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES" ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent, per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkg
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART.
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account beween the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no harm. Rs. 8 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL "Mrs. Myne and three children have stayed for seven weeks. We have been very comfortable; the rooms are large and airy. The food good and the servants civil."

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 3658

WANTED

WANTED.—SHORTHAND WRITER and TYPIST good prospects for capable hand. Apply to Box No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1070

MANUFACTURERS of Japanese paper or Agents are requested to communicate with the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY PURELY European Nurse, experienced, and able take first baby from the month.—Apply with references to Mrs. H. FREDERICK-SON, Nursing Home, Kasauli. 1082

WANTED by educated Frenchman, Pupils for French Class. Twice a week Rs. 12, three times Rs. 18 per month Quick and thorough Tuition. Address:—M. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1090

WANTED—A GOVERNESS NURSE for a Parsee girl of 7 years at Deolali. Must be able to teach English and Music. Board free. Apply with testimonials and salary wanted to Box No. 17, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

WANTED.—An ACCOUNTS CLERK for the Adjutant Office. He will be enlisted as a Sowar. Salary, Sowar's pay and Rs. 25 office allowance with prospects of a rise.—Apply to The OFFICER COMMANDING DEPOT, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), Sialkot, stating qualifications, age, caste etc. 1081

WANTED.—A Qualified Medical Man to buy a well-equipped Medical and Surgical Hall with Indoor attached to it at Pilibhit, U. P. Excellent field for private practice. Allowance of Rs. 40 guaranteed. For particulars apply to—
J. J. R. GUPTA, L. M. P.,
Medical Officer,
Bagli State, Indore. 1079

WANTED immediately a SMART CLERK possessing knowledge of correspondence and general office work in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, salary Rs. 60 per mensem.

Applicants should apply in person to the Staff Officer, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay with testimonials on TUESDAY, the 2nd May 1916, between 10·30 a.m. to 12 noon. 3993.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a vacancy of an ASSISTANT ELECTRICIAN, salary Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 110 with prospects. Applicants are required to have had practical experience in running engines, Dynamos and maintaining. Batteries. They must also have qualified at a Technical College. Local applicants should apply in person with their original testimonials.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT.,
P. W. D.
Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. 3967

REQUIRED—for THE SHIRE HIGHLANDS RLY, BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, the following:—

One TELEGRAPHIC CLERK. £10 per month, consolidated. Must know Portuguese.

STATION MASTERS, one knowing Portuguese £10, and another not knowing portuguese £7 per month including rations.

TERMS—3 years' agreement, free return passage, free medical attendance, free quarters and travelling expenses while on duty.

Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 836, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3976

FOR SALE

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 22, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3695

FROM OUR NEW FACTORY.—S. 7 Gents' Brown Calf Balmoral Lace Walking Boots, drill lined, toe capped, medium toes, bark tanned soles sown on. Sizes 6 to 10 in stock. A well finished and strong boot. Price Rs. 6 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—87 pairs R 72, Ladies Black Glace Kid Gibson shoes, half leather lined, bark soles, handsewn. Sizes 2, 3, 4, and 5 only. Sale Price Rs. 4/6 per pair.

THE CHROME LEATHER Co.,
612—5 PALLAVARAM, Madras.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—One ENGLISH VIS-A-VIS in perfect order little used Apply B. E. VACHHA, DENTIST, Pydhoni, Bombay. 3950

FOR SALE—ERARD COTTAGE PIANO, in good order. Price Rs. 300. No offers. May be seen by appointment. Apply to Box No. 10 A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1049

FOR SALE.—LATE 1915 (Nov.) 4/5 H. P. Zenith Motor Cycle, only run 1,000 miles and in perfect order, tyres unpunctured, complete with speedometer, lamp and horn. Price 1,350. Reasonable offers considered.—Apply to Lt. J. C. WALKER, 5th Cavalry, Rawal Pindi. 1080

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

TO BE LET.—On Apollo Bunder in a modern flat, a large furnished room, with separate verandah and entrance for Rs. 60 p. m. Also a smaller room. Apply to Box No. 18, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1095

TO BE LET.—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached, facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, out. houses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that DADABHAI BHIMJIBHAI MISTRY (both in his personal capacity as absolute owner of the undermentioned property and also as administrator of the estate and effects of late Bhimji Pallonji) has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client. Any person having any claim or interest in, or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lieu, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Motilal Building, opposite the Small Causes Court Khetwadi Main Road and to the Assessor and Collector Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground (The Fazandars whereof are the Trustees of the Dadyshet Charity Estate) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Dadyshet Agyari Lane outside the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 140 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3937 and Street No. 88 and bounded as follows i.e., on or towards the East by the property of the late Dadabhai Maneckji Bharucha, on or towards the West by the property of Rustomji Framji Kharas; on or towards the North by the said Public Road known as the Dadyshet Agyari Lane and on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1916.
BYRAMJI KAVASJI MISTRY,
Purchaser's Pleader,
3985

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of the late Sir CHINUBHAI MADHAVLAL RANCHHORELAL BARONET, C.I.E., of Ahmedabad Sathodra Nagar Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant Mill Owner .....Deceased.

LADY SULOCHNA CHINUBHAI, of Ahmedabad Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dessainipole Khadia Ahmedabad Executrix pending the minority of Girjaprasad. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fifth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 25th day of April, 1916.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
3978 Petitioner's Attorneys.

EUROPEAN GENERAL (ST. GEORGE'S) HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUNDS.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

A GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the above Funds will be held at Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.'s Office on MONDAY, 1st May, 1916, at 6-0 p.m.

BUSINESS.

To consider the Report of the Committee, and
To pass the accounts for the season, 1914-15.

R. W. HARTER,
Honorary Secretary.
3960

NOTICES

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.

CHIEF STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE.

NOTICE DATED 26TH APRIL, 1916.

1. Tenders are invited for the supply of articles noted in the undermentioned Schedule.

2. Quantities noted against each item in the list are only approximate and are not guaranteed. They may be increased or decreased according to requirements.

3. The supply should be completed within a week after receipt of order.

4. Sealed tenders clearly superscribed "Tenders for channels, angles, etc.," should be delivered to the undersigned at his Office at No. 585, Albert Victor Road, Bangalore City, not later than 12 noon on 15th May, 1916.

5. The undersigned reserves to himself the right to accept, or reject, any or all, of the tenders in whole or in part without assigning reasons.

PARTICULARS.	QUANTITY. Unit.	Measure.
Channels iron 3″ × 8″ 34′ long.	No.	8
Do. do. 40′ ..	,,	3
Angles iron—		
2½″ × 2½″ × 5/16″	R. ft.	333
2″ × 2″ × ¼″	,,	666
1⅜″ × 1⅜″ × ¼″	,,	753
1½″ × 1½″ × ¼″	,,	193
Tees—		
4″ × 3″ × ⅜″	,,	230
Mild steel plates—		
7′ × 4′ × 3/16″	No.	7
6′ × 3′ × ⅛″	,,	48
7′ × 4′ × 3/32″	,,	93
7′ × 4½′ × 3/32″	,,	32
8′ × 3½′ × 3/32″	,,	4
9′ × 4′ × 3/32″	,,	8
Mild steel flat—		
5″ × ½″	R. ft.	26
4″ × ½″	,,	30
3″ × 5/16″	,,	13
3″ × ¼″	,,	21
2¾″ × ½″	,,	121
2″ × 3/8″	,,	34
2″ × ¼″	,,	36
1¾″ × ¼″	,,	5½
1⅝″ × ½″	,,	128
1¼″ × 5/16″	,,	26
1¼″ × ½″	,,	6
1″ × ⅜″	,,	69
Mild steel rounds—		
2″	,,	34
1½″	,,	9
1″	,,	142
¾″	,,	29
⅝″	,,	52
3/16″	,,	103
Mild steel rivets—		
2½″ × ⅝″	No.	1,216
1½″ × ½″	,,	3,411
1″ × ⅜″	,,	8,902
7/8″ × ⅜″	,,	5,785
2″ × ¼″	,,	1,644
1½″ × ⅜″	,,	68
2″ × ⅝″	,,	274
Bolts and nuts 3″ × 1″ ..	,,	85

B. VENCOBA RAO,
Chief Storekeeper.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership subsisting between ABDUL AZIZ HAJI TYEB, HAJI ABDULLA HAJI TYEB, ABDUL LATIFF HAJI TYEB and CASSAM HAJI TYEB has been dissolved so far as the said HAJI ABDULLA HAJI TYEB is concerned from 5th April, 1916. The business of the partnership in sugar, rice and other commodities hitherto carried on in the name of Abdul Aziz Haji Tyeb, at Bombay and Bhownagar will be continued in the same name by the said Abdul Aziz Haji Tyeb, Abdul Latiff Haji Tyeb, and Cassum Haji Tyeb on their own account and they will also recover all outstandings due to and pay all debts due by the said firm of Abdul Aziz Haji Tyeb. The business carried on by the said Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb in his own name since 5th April, 1916, has been on his own account and the firm of Abdul Aziz Haji has no concern with it.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1916.

PAYNE & Co.,
Attorneys for the firm of Abdul Aziz Haji Tyeb, and for Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb.
3969

KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO, LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty) per share for the half year ending 31st December, 1915, will be paid on application at the Registered office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 15th May, 1916, between the hours of 12 and 4 p.m., (S. T.), to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 1st May, 1916, on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be closed from 1st May, 1916, to 13th May, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
B. L. KHOKHANI,
Secretary.
Bombay, 28th April, 1916.
3980

NOTICE.

THE USUAL MATHERAN AMATEUR LAWN TENNIS OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT commences this year (1916) May 13th. Entries close May, 11th.

M. P. KHAREGAT,
Lt.-Col. I.M.S., (Retired)
Superintendent of Matheran
Honorary Secretary.
3561

NOTICES.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED will be held at the registered office of the Company at No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort Bombay, on Monday, the 8th day of May, 1916, at 2-45 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as special resolutions:—

RESOLUTIONS

Resolution I.—That Article 37 of the Articles of the Association of the Company, as at present framed, shall be rescinded and deleted and that, in substitution for the Article so rescinded and deleted, the following Article shall be adopted as Article 37, namely:—

"37. The Transfer Books may be closed during such time or times as the Directors think fit, not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year."

Resolution II.—That Article 98 of the Articles of Association of the Company shall be altered and amended by inserting the words "or Solicitors" immediately after the word "Agents" and before the words "of the Company" in the said Article.

And Notice is hereby also given that, should the above resolutions be passed by the required majority, a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held on Tuesday, the 23rd day of May, 1916, at the same time and place, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the first mentioned meeting, and of considering and (if thought fit) confirming the said resolutions as special resolutions.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1916.

By order of the Board,
On behalf of
THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LTD.,
For the Bombay Company, Ltd.
S. J. GILLUM,
Managing Director.
3986 Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

WANTED 50,000 CASES (MORE OR LESS).

SPECIFICATION.

(1) Cases each to hold two ordinary Kerosine tins.

(2) Cases are to be fully equal to the sealed sample on view from 10 a.m. to 12 noon daily in the Embarkation Supply Officer's Office.

The inside measurements:—
1 ft. 7 inches.
0 ft. 9½ inches.
1 ft. 2 inches.

Cases to be of sound, clean deal or other good wood, free from knots or cracks amounting to a defect.

The sides, top and bottom not less than 5/8 inch thick and the ends ¾ inch thick. Battens 2½ inch wide by 5/8 inch thick are to be firmly nailed right round each end of each box as in the sample.

Not more than three pieces of wood to be used for each side and not more than two pieces in each top bottom or end. At least six nails to be used in the end of each top, bottom or side.

No nails to project into box and all nails to be hammered home true and straight.

Boxes to be delivered with the lids loose, and not nailed on, but properly fitting.

Failure to observe these conditions will entail the rejection of the boxes.

The contract will extend over the ensuing quarter and the first delivery will be required within a week of placing the contract.

Not more than 6,000 boxes will be called for in any one week, but the contractor must be prepared to supply 1,000 boxes a day if required. And deficiency may be made up from other sources, at the contractor's risk and cost.

Tenders to be addressed to the Embarkation Supply Officer, No. 7 Shed, Alexandra Docks, and to reach him by 12 noon on May 5th, 1916.

No. W. S. C./3530.
Embarkation Supply Office,
Alexandra Dock, Shed No. 7,
Bombay, 30th April, 1916.

NOTICE.

NAGSI CHAMPSI and CHENA VIRJI doing business in co-partnership in the name of Nagsi Chena in Bombay have agreed to sell to our client their right, title, and interest, under a lease dated the 24th of November, 1914, and made between the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay of the one part and the said Nagsi Champsey and Chena Virji of the other part in the piece of land known as plot No. E 2 being portion of New Survey No. 3639 and bearing Municipal B Ward No. 4158 (2-a) and Street Nos. 51A, and 51B, with the shed thereon situate on the Nowroji Hill Estate of the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, in Bombay, admeasuring about 1,490 square yards and bounded on the East by the New Street contructed by the said Trustees; on the South partly by the land let to Jadhao Poonja known as plot No. E1 of the said estate and partly by the vacant land of the said Trustees on the West by vacant land of the said Trustees and on the North by a Street 40 feet in width of the said Trustees and comprised in the said lease.

Any one having or claiming any estate right, title, interest, or claim into or upon the said premises or any part thereof by inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, under-lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our office at Esplanade Road, in Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any claims, if any, and the same shall be considered to have been waived.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1916.

MADHAVJEE, KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
3981 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS CO, LD.

TENDERS are invited for the building work of foundation and plinth in the Compound of the above Mills situated at Parel.

The tenders will be received at the Company's Office No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on or before Saturday the 6th day of May, 1916. Each tender should be accompanied with a Deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Company is not bound to accept the lowest tender.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
3982 Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 29th April 1916.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN HERBERT FYFE has this day been admitted a partner of our firm in Bombay.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
1st May, 1916. 3979

NOTICES.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

(CENTRAL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.)

THE Institute will re-open and new classes will be formed on MONDAY, 26th June, 1916.

The courses of instructions are (1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3 Textile Manufacture, (4) Technical Chemistry including special training in (a) Oil extraction, purification, deodorisation, etc., (b) The Manufacture of Soaps and Candles, (c) The Manufacture of Paints and Varnishes, (d) Foods and Drugs analysis, (e) Textile and Tinctorial Chemistry, and (5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing. Each Course covers a period of four years.

Full Technological Certificates, Scholarships, Prizes, Gold Medal and Licentiate Diplomas are awarded on the result of the Annual Examinations.

Candidates for admission must apply in writing to the Principal on or before Saturday, June 5th, stating the courses of instruction they desire to take. No Candidate will be allowed to take more than one course at a time.

All applicants will be examined on the 21st June, 1916, at the Institute and only those who stand highest in the list of successful candidates to the number of available vacancies will be admitted. The Examination will commence at 10 a.m. (S. T.), and will be conducted in English. The following are the subjects of the examination:—

(a) English Composition ... A short essay.
(b) Drawing ... Copying from the Blackboard.
(c) Arithmetic ... as at Matriculation.
(d) Algebra ... as at Matriculation.
(e) Natural Science ... Chemistry as at Matriculation.

The following are the approximate number of available vacancies:—

(1) Mechanical Engineering	30
(2) Electrical Engineering	30
(3) Textile Manufacture	30
(4) Technical Chemistry	20
(5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing	20

Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination of any University will be exempted from this examination.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Calendar of the Institute which will be forwarded on receipt of twelve annas or per V.P.P. for thirteen annas on applying to the Principal.

D. E. WACHA,
3977 Honorary Secretary.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share (Free of Income Tax) for the half year ending 31st December 1915, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of May, 1916, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 16th day of April 1916, on production of Share certificates.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 28th April, 1916.

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING & PRINTING WORKS, LTD,

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share (Free of Income Tax) for the half year ending 31st December, 1915, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of May, 1916, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, between the hours of 11-30 a.m., and 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 16th day of April 1916, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM and Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 28th April 1916. 3988

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per share (Free of Income Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1915, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of May, 1916, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 16th day of April 1916, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 28th April, 1916. 3989

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share (Free of Income Tax) for the half year ending 31st December, 1915, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1916, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 16th day of April 1916, on production of share certificates.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 28th April, 1916. 3990

THE CRESCENT MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 5 per share (Free of Income Tax) for the half year ending 31st December, 1915, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1916, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 16th day of April 1916, on production of share certificates.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 28th April, 1916. 3991

NOTICES

UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB.

DIRECTORY OF GRADUATES.

GRADUATES of the Punjab University are asked to communicate to the Secretary, Panjab University Appointments Board, University Hall, Lahore, the following information about themselves:—Name in full; Year of First Panjab Degree; Panjab and other University Degrees; Honorific Titles (if any); Address and Occupation.

This notice does not apply to Registered Graduates or those who have already been communicated with through their Department.

In order to assist the University in keeping its list of graduates up to date, signed statements notifying the decease of any of its graduates may also kindly be sent.

A. C. WOOLNER,
Registrar.
Senate Hall, Lahore,
April 29th, 1916. 3992

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted MR. W. ELLIS JONES and Mr. G. V. E. WESCHE'-DART into partnership and ipso facto into partnership with LANGLEY, BILLIMORIA & Co.

LANGLEY & CO.
Bombay, 1st May, 1916. 3994

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT THE CORNER OF THE BAZAR GATE STRET FORT OPPOSITE THE POLICE CHOWKY DOONRY COOLY STREET BHAT BAZAR AND AT LONAVALEE.

Suit No. 797 of 1909.
Damji vs. Hansraj.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on the days and time mentioned below sell by public auction the following properties:—

LOT NO. 1.

On MONDAY, the 22nd May, 1916, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises at Bazar Gate Street.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the south side of Fort Street within the Registration district of the Fort and Colaba and which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under old No. 533, New No. 5643 old Survey No. 54 and New Survey No. 1-2 8682, Street No. 368c 374-36 & 39 Ward A. No. 2224 and is assessed under and bounded as follows that is to say on the north by a footpath and Fort Street, aforesaid on the east by a footpath and Bazar Gate Street on the south by Thakoordwar lane and on the west by the house of Matharradas Toolsidas which said premises admeasures about eighty-six and eighty-ninth square yards only.

LOT NO. 2.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th May, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises at Doongry Cooly Street, Bhat Bazar. All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses or warehouses built and standing thereon situate lying and being on the west side of Doongry Cooly Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay admeasuring 226 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of quit and ground rent under old No. 824 and new No. 6560, old survey No. 140 new Survey No. 2793 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1321 and Street Nos. 424 and 428 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by the said Doongry Cooly Street, on towards west by a sweepers passage on or towards the north by the house of Gangadas Vijbhukandas and on or towards the south by the House of Walji Premji.

LOT NO. 3A.

On SUNDAY the 28th May 1916 at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises at Lonavlee.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Lonowlee Moujay Toongarli in the Taluka of Mawal in the district of Poona containing by admeasurement 4271½ square yards or thereabouts being part of survey No. 170 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Vencoo Baloo on towards the South by the Bombay to Poona Road on the West by the property of the said Thacker Jamnadas Narsey Khatao and on the West by the property of Lalji Godoo.

LOT NO. 3B.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Lonavlee Mawjay Soongarlee in the Taluka of Mawal in the district of Poona containing by admeasurement 1299 square yards or thereabouts being part of survey No. 171 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the Bombay to Poona Road on or towards the South by the Great Indian Peninsula Company's compound wall on or towards the West by the property of the said Thacker Jamnadas Narsey Khatao and on or towards the East by the land of Lalji Godoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhowji Kamdar Chotubhai solicitors at Medow Street Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 1st May, 1916.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
Company, Limited
Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of
GEORGE KING, Esq., F. F. A., F. I. A., (Lond.)
Low rates, liberal conditions.
For particulars apply to:—
FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.,
Managing Director.
68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED.

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AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO OPEN A NEW BUSINESS.

AUCTION SALE of the Alhambra Theatre (Cinematograph) with its Fittings, Fixtures and Furniture, etc., at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Memonwada Road, Bombay.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Cinema De Luxe Theatres Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), and in pursuance of the directions given to him under an order of the High Court, made in the matter of the said Company (in liquidation), on the 25th day of February, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1916, at 5 p.m.. (S.T.), at the premises the theatre known as the Alhambra Theatre, (Cinematograph) at the junction of Sandhurst Road, and Memonwada Road, Bombay.

PARTICULARS:—The Theatre to be sold is built upon a piece of land leased from the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, and the whole is to be sold as a going concern including all furniture, fittings and fixtures.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the said Official Liquidator, at their Office in Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of about 365 bales Cotton Fly, 55 bales Cotton, and a large quantity of Linseed, Myrabollams, Groundnuts, Dry Cocoanuts and Castorseeds, slightly damaged by Fire and or Water, Ex. S.S. "FERNDENE."

Upon the recommendation of Surveyors and for account of whom it may concern the following cargo, landed, slightly damaged by fire and or water Ex. S.S. "Ferndene" Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Carnac Bunder, near the Bombay Port Trust Revenue Office, the following:—

About 365 bales cotton fly, 55 bales cotton, and a large quantity of linseed, myrabollams, groundnuts, dry cocoanuts and castorseeds lying loose in bags, and in bales.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and delivery to be taken within 24 hours.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture of W. Sanderson, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Bombay by well-known English Makers, Encyclopoedia Britannica Volumes, Hand Camera, Concertina, Rich Platedware, Glassware, Crockeryware, Handsome Easy-running Roomy Victoria, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 6th day of May, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction, at No. 5, Kennaway House, opposite the Zenana Mission School, at Proctor Road, below the Kennedy Bridge, Girgaon, every valuable and handsome neat made and French polished furniture by well-known English-makers, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meat-safes, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, lined with rich tapestry, teakwood and blackwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood side-boards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys with rich engravings writing and dressing tables, reclining sofas, hatstands, book cases, partition screen, single and double iron bedsteads, engraved pier tables, show Reflex hand camera with Aldis stigmatic lens and 3 double slides, English concertina in leather case, Encyclopoedia Britannica Volumes, Jost fan, English harmonium, folding baba gharry, bird cage, hall lamps, hall clock, old China vases, table ornaments, rich pictures in frames, wall brackets, washing table, ice box, towel horse, rich platedware, crockeryware, glassware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

1 light easy-running Roomy Victoria, made to order with English wheels, complete.

The property of W. Sanderson, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st May 1916.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

No. 52, Medows Street,

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.).

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Sunder Lane, Byculla, without the Fort.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwalla, Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage, and on account and at the risk of Baburao Sakharam Jadhao, the Mortgagor, and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees in the Deed of Mortgage, dated the 26th day of May, 1913, and transferred by him to the said Transferees by an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated 5th May, 1915, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by public auction, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 1st May, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the immoveable property described hereunder on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing there on situate lying and being at Agri Pada Sunder Lane, Hains Road, Byculla, within the town Island and Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-four square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 292-294, Collector's New No. 16/13717, Old Survey No. 354, and New Survey No. 18/3488, assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its E. Ward under Ward No. 4351 (5) and street No. 5 and bounded on the East by the property of Jayabai the mother of Baboo Sakharam Jadhao, on the West by the open land, on the South by the Road and beyond that by the property of Dabholkar Rawji Bhajekar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwalla, at their office at No. 373 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

GHANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st May, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF WOODEN HORSE STALL FITTINGS, EMPTY CASKS, PACKING CASES, EMPTY DRUMS, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 1st May, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in the B. I. S. N. Coy.'s Dockyard Mazagon:—

A quantity of wooden horse stall fittings, empty packing cases and casks, empty drums, etc.

SALE AT 3 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES AND CHEMICALS, MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. LEOPOLD CASSELLA & CO., BADESCHE & CO. ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY the 5th May, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms No. 35, (Hammam Street Fort) under instructions from the Hubli Mills Ltd., the following goods:—Indentherene yellow G: immidial yellow G, G: primulin: diamine fast yellow B: diamine fast orange FG: diamine fast scarlet 6 BS: diamine azo scarlet A: diamine bordeana B: anthro chromial pink R: hydron blue G: indentherene violet RR: immidial brown: alizarine 2 ABB & C etc.

CHEMICALS.

Caustic soda: soda ash: sulphate of alminas: curd soap: beta: naphto sodium: acelate: bichromate of soda: chromium: sodium sulphide: chloride of chrome: phosphate of soda: shanate of soda.

The above mentioned goods are now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE CAMBRICS AND 4 BRAND NEW "ADLER" TYPEWRITERS (BRIEF SIZE).

Under instructions from the controller of the Hostile Trading concerns, Messrs. Menesse & Co., will sell by public auction on Thursday the 4th May 1916 at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms the following goods belonging to Messrs. Schroder Smidt & Co. Ltd., (Hostile firm in Liquidation).

1970/1—2-cases white cambrics No. P.G. 15 and 16: 41in. by 12 yds. 4-brand new "Adler" typewriters (brief size).

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LTD., (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS BELONGING TO THE ABOVENAMED COMPANY, SITUATED AT CHINCHPOGLY DELISLE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the liquidators of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., with the concurrence of the Trustees of the Debenture holders of the Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th May, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in one lot:—

All the freehold and leasehold lands together with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery such as Boilers, Engines, Mule and Ring Spindles, Machinery tools, etc., and other appliances as well as the right to recover certain rents belonging to or vested in the above Company.

There are two Mills one known as the Old Empress Mill of 34,120 Mule Spindles and the other as the New Empress Mill of 41,564 Ring Spindles.

The liquidators will arrange for intending purchasers to view the premises and the Machinery on application being made to them.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Liquidators at their Office No. 1, Forbes Street, or their Solicitors, Messrs. Payne and Co., at Treachers Building, Esplanade Road.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers

Bombay, 1st May, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAST TWO WEEKS OF

THE ROMANCE OF ELAINE

33rd and 34th Episodes

ALSO

THE POMP OF EARTH

10th Drama of Who Pays?

AND

PATHES' ANIMATED GAZETTE

LOOK OUT FOR

THE NEAL OF THE NAVY

The Great American Serial in 14 chapters of 2 parts each

FEATURING THE BEAUTIFUL

LILLIAN LORRAINE

and depicting some most wonderful scenes.

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. Matinee—Saturday and Sunday—5 p. m.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

FROM SATURDAY, 6th MAY.

A Record and Expensive Incident in Cinema.

By special request.

2 POPULAR SERIALS TOGETHER 8 PARTS WEEKLY.

MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY & BROKEN COIN.
EACH 4 PARTS.

24 CASH PRIZES 24 IN RS. 2,000

FROM

SATURDAY, 29th INST.

DAUGHTER OF DARKNESS.

4,000 FEET.

DETECTIVE DRAMA

AND

SUBMARINE 6/7

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 9-45

EXCELSIOR PICTURES! EXCELSIOR PICTURES! EXCELSIOR PICTURES!

Pathe Frere's Newest and Best Coloured Masterpiece.

4000 Feet **"FOR LOVE OF A MAID"** 4000 Feet

Starring Jackie Sanders the latest Cinema Star. A fine vigorous Photoplay done in most beautiful colours. SEE JACKIE SANDEKS. THE NEW MARY PICKFORD

The comedian who draws £13,500 a year salary.

CHARLES CHAPLIN! CHARLES CHAPLIN!

In a screaming knockout. "CHAMPION CHARLIE".

Chaplin as a prize-fighter. The most uproariously funny film ever made.

COMING SOON! COMING SOON! COMING SOON!

BANDMAN VARIETIES Including the DeMont Trio, extraordinary acrobats. Rodger and Temple, vocalists and Dick Dorothy Trio whirlwind dancers from the Palace, London.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Telephone No. 1882.

TO-NIGHT

A Three-Reel all British production

A BOLD ADVENTURESS

ALSO

"AVENGING DENTIST"

A two-reel comedy

Featuring Billie Ritchie

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot,
Kathiawar.

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE

A Special Class will be started from 4th July to prepare Students for Government Accountancy Diploma Exams.

Students enrolled from now.

For further particulars apply to—

PRINCIPALS,
Kanta Building, Kalbadevi.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

TWO HOURS' SOLID MIRTH
IN FIVE ACTS:

"FATHER AND THE BOYS."

A business man with two frivolous sons meets a fascinating little lady who teaches him how to enjoy his wealth. She is half owner of a gold mine and seeks the old man's advice about selling the property. He goes with her to Nevada to transact the business, but his sons think he has eloped. Amid loud laughter the father blesses all the affianced couples drawn together during the story.

The FASHIONS displayed in this film are especially noteworthy, DIGBY BELL, the New York musical comedy star plays the Father.

STILL ANOTHER COMIC:

"LOST THREE TEETH"

Lizzie is about to be married; on her wedding morning she is well attired but she has lost her false teeth. Until she finds them she cannot wed. After an exciting chase she recovers her property and all ends happily.

Also the latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

NOTE:—Any patron who can prove that he has not laughed during the performance will be given a handsome prize.

SPECIAL MUSIC BY THE FINEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

SHORTLY

COMING
The Greatest Photo play Treat Ever Shown in this City
"JEWEL"
"The Cameo of the Films"
Adapted by Lois Weber from the book by Clara Louise Burnham
With dainty
ELLA HALL
A Child's Play for Grown Up's
A Grown Up's play for Children
5 Acts—"Simply Exquisite"

BROADWAY UNIVERSAL FEATURES

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft.
	Apl.			Apl.		
Mon.	1	m 11 9	28 3	1	m 4 24	15 6
		10 54a	26 8		4 58a	18 7
Tues.	2	m 11 46	18 5	2	m 4 47	15 3
		11 27a	26 0		5 35a	18 8
Wed.	3	m 0 21	28 5	3	m 5 29	15 2
		11 59a	26 3		6 10a	18 11
Thur.	4	0 54a	28 2	4	m 6 0	15 5
					6 43a	19 2
Fri.	5	m 0 31	25 11	5	m 6 20	15 9
		1 25a	27 9		7 14a	19 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April		Sunrise	Sunset
,,	30 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 12m.	,, 7h. 0m.
May	1 (Monday)	,, 6h. 11m.	,, 7h. 1m.
,,	2 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 11m.	,, 7h. 1m.
,,	3 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 10m.	,, 7h. 1m.
,,	4 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 10m.	,, 7h. 2m.
	5 (Friday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 2m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter April 25th, 4h. 8.3m. a.m.; New Moon May 2nd, 10h. 58-9m. a.m.; First quarter May 10th, 2h. 17.1m. p.m.; Full Moon May 17th, 7h. 41-3m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observtory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 29th April 1916, was 29.099 inchs.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 29.

Nearly general precipitation has occurred in Kashmir and there have been a few falls in the North-West Frontier Province, Assam and south Burma. The chief amount is one inch at Sonmarg.

Temperature remains low in Baluchistan and has fallen in Kashmir.

Forecast:—A decrease in the hills bordering the Punjab.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 29th April 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in the north and the south-east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect in upper Sind and at Bikaner and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in defect at a few Stations

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded at Bombay and lightly clouded elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—No precipitation of importance has occurred.

Dry weather is likely generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 29th of April 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	83.3	69.6	62	..	7.31	—3.63
Do. (28th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	86.6	70.6	60	..	5.44	1.37
Do. (28th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	88.9	75.1	60	..	9.30	5.66
Do. (28th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97.3	68.3	37	..	0.88	—0.82
Rawalpindi	85.4	61.6	61	0.04	7.92	—2.12
Lahore	97.0	68.5	35	..	1.12	—2.73
Hisar	103.7	72.9	28	..	0.65	..
Ambala	102.7	73.3	27	..	1.48	—4.42
Delhi	101.0	77.8	29	..	1.71	—1.44
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	104.8	78.5	29	..	0.70	—1.12
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	102.8	77.3	21	..	0.58	—1.37
Jhansi	102.8	81.0	32	..	0.60	—1.92
Cawnpore	106.9	74.9	28	..	01	—1.27
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	102.1	67.8	35	..	0.05	—1.20
Jacobabad	84.9	74.2	57	..	0.29	—1.39
Karachi	88.2	80.8	24	..	0.13	—1.25
Kota	..	..	16	..	0.33	—1.30
Mount	..	..	..	..	0.03	—1.26
GUJARAT, KA[illegible] AND CENTRAL I[illegible] WEST—	..	..	..	..	0	—1.30
Bhuj	97[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	0	—0.63
Dwarka	86.[illegible]	[illegible]	74	..	0.19	—0.49
Veraval	83.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	0	—0.47
Rajkot	98.2	71.8	60	..	0	—0.53
Bhavnagar Para	100.0	74.8	65	..	0.13	—0.56
Surat	96.3	74.5	58	..	0	—0.39
Ahmedabad	103.3	76.8	52	..	0	—0.42
Deesa	103.8	73.5	52	..	..	—0.54
Neemuch	95.2	75.1	21	..	0.08	—0.54
Indore	102.3	74.1	50	..	1.14	0.10
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	100.9	75.7	31	..	1.09	—1.76
Sangor	105.0	79.2	31	..	1.27	—1.34
Hoshangabad	105.5	81.4	33	0.01	1.49	—0.42
Khandwa	107.0	82.9	28	..	0.82	—0.48
Akola	106.8	82.2	29	0.05	2.09	—0.21
Amroati	105.7	84.2	18	..	1.02	—1.28
Nagpur	105.7	84.6	25	..	1.49	—1.56
Chanda	109.3	84.0	22	..	0.92	—2.56
Raipur	107.2	83.8	22	..	1.25	—1.59
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.7	77.0	78	..	0.13	—0.52
Ratnagiri	88.1	75.9	65	..	0.81	—0.03
Mormugao	87.8	77.7	75	..	1.39	—0.74
Karwar	86.9	74.4	84	..	1.12	—1.97
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	107.2	71.9	20	..	0.18	—0.82
Ahmednagar	101.7	74.9	26	..	3.62	1.83
Poona	102.6	73.3	51	..	0.33	—1.42
Sholapur	103.1	76.4	27	..	1.27	—0.93
Bijapur	102.8	76.6	40	..	0.58	—1.76
Belgaum	99.2	68.5	42	..	2.61	—1.35
Ahmedabad	101.4	77.6	26	..	2.04	0.34
Nizamabad (Indur)	104.4	71.2	20	..	1.69	—1.69
Hyderabad	100.1	76.1	45	..	3.09	0.59
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.8	77.0	68	..	8.56	3.68
Calicut	90.8	80.0	76	..	12.98	3.28
Cochin	91.0	80.0	75	0.01	18.94	—2.40
Colombo	87.5	77.9	91	..	40.75	2.94
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	97.3	76.2	73	..	20.84	13.35
Bellary	105.3	76.7	28	..	7.78	4.51
Cuddapah	108.2	80.2	49	..	9.48	4.12
Madras	93.3	77.5	76	..	21.26	9.22
Bangalore	95.3	70.8	70	..	4.21	—1.50
Coimbatore	99.0	72.0	72	..	7.31	0.00
Trichinopoly	101.2	79.8	82	..	13.68	2.71
Negapatam	93.0	79.9	72	..	24.26	5.94

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th April 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.813 Inc
Temperature of Air	82.6 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.8 ,,
Dew Point	73.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.739 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88.7 ,,
Minimum	76.6 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, NNE, WNW, NW
Movement of Wind do.	199 Mile

Two applications which Mr. Natesan and Mr. K. B. Ramanath Iyer made to call upon the Madras University to deal with their protests against the recent resolution of the Senate, were dealt with on Friday and in each case notice to the Syndicate has been granted and the Syndicate's reply is made returnable on 19th July.

CHEAP RATES—THOROUGH WORK—SPECIAL SUPERVISION.

If you want your mortor car thoroughly repaired, overhauled without any trouble and worry, and under the prompt and personal supervision of an automobile expert, please send your mortor to—

N. S. GUNMAKER.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER.

Corner of Grant Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 28th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	8,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	1,000
,, Sales of East Indian	..	100
,, Imports	..	15,000
Mid. American	.. ..	7.94+7
Egyptian F. G. F. ..	..	10.77 Unchgd.
New York 12 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) .. May ..		11.95+3
.. July ..		12.12+6
New Orleans 10 a.m .. May ..		11.74+5
.. July ..		11.98+5

Liverpool, April 28th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Liverpool, April 28th To-day's opening price.	
April	7.70	
April-May.	7.68	
May-June.	7.68	+2
June-July	7.67	
July-Aug.	7.65	+1
Aug.-Sept.	7.59	
Sept.-Oct.	7.55	
Oct.-Nov.	7.51	
Nov.-Dec.	7.47	
Dec.-Jan.	7.44	unchgd.
Jan.-Feb.	7.43	
Feb.-March	7.43	
March-April	7.44	
April-May	7.44	

Liverpool, April 29th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
April	7.76+1	
April-May	7.71—1	
May-June	7.70—1	
June-July	7.69	
July-Aug.	7.61	
Aug.-Sept.	7.62	
Sept.-Oct.	7.55	
Oct.-Nov.	7.51	
Nov.-Dec.	7.47	Unchgd.
Dec.-Jan.	7.44	
Jan.-Feb.	7.42	
Feb.-Mar.	7.42	
March-April	7.42	
April-May	7.42	

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, April 28th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
April	7.75+7	
April May	7.72+6	
May-June	7.71+5	
June-July	7.69+4	
July-Aug.	7.67+3	
Aug.-Sept	7.62+3	
Sept.-Oct.	7.55	
Oct.-Nov.	7.51	Unchgd.
Nov.-Dec.	7.47	
Dec.-Jan.	7.44	
Jan.-Feb.	7.42—1	
Feb.-March	[redacted]	
March-April		
April-May		

CLOSING P[redacted]RE PRICES.

Liverpool, April 28th.

Months.	To-day's price
May	10.57—12
July	10.75—11
November	10.62— 9

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 28th.

M.G. Bengal Good	..	5.80
,, ,, Fully Good	..	5.95
,, ,, Fine ..	..	6.10
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	..	6.15
,, ,, ,, Fine	..	6.45
M.G. Broach, Good ..	..	7.55
,, ,, Fully Good	..	7.70
,, ,, Fine ..	..	7.85
,, Scinde Good	..	5.75
,, ,, Fully Good	..	5.90
,, ,, Fine	..	6.05

Unchanged.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, April 28th.

The tone of Manchester cloth market is quiet with a fair demand.

YARNS

The Tone of Yarns is featureless.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, April 28th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	5,000
,, Forwarded	60,000
,, Imports	91,000
,, Stock	830,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, April 29th.

Total in Sight	1,103,000
American ,, ,,	3,496,000
Total Sales	34,000
East Indian Sales	500
Total Speculation	1,000
,, Export	2,000
,, ,, Stock	45,000
,, ,, Forwarded	3,500
,, ,, Actual Export	100
,, ,, Imports	3,000
,, ,, Speculation	100
American Afloat	130,000
East Indian ,,	15,000
Total Afloat	152,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	18,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	9,000
,, ,, to Continent	19,000
Futures at New York May	11.93 +3
Futures at New York July	12.07+2
Spot Cotton at New York	12.15+5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.88 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans May	11.73+2
Futures at New Orleans July	11.95 Unchgd.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¾
Demand Bills	4.76.50
Silver Commercial Bars	69

New York, April 28th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	17,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	5,000
,, ,, to Continent ..	12,000
Futures at New York May.	11.93 Unchgd.
Futures at New York July	.. 12.08+1
Spot Cotton at New York	.. 12.20+5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..11.88 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans May	.. 11.72—1
Futures at New Orleans July	11.95 Unchgd.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. 9¾
Demand Bill.	.. 4.76.35
Silver Commercial Bars	.. 71⅛

Advancing on European demand,

	Bales
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	95,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	39,000
,, ,, to France and Continent	76,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1 258,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	842,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 28th.

Bar Silver Spot	34 1 84-3/16
Closing Tone of Silver.—Scarcity, supplies firm.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	Unchanged.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5½
Interest day to day loans	3½
,, 7 day market loans	4
Transfers, Madras:— Rs. 3,00,000 @ 1/4 3/32.	
Consols 2½%	57¼—1/16
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	53½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80¾ Unchgd.
Government Securities 3%	62¼
Ex. On London at Paris Francs 28.29 Unchgd.	

WAR LOANS.

London, April 28th.

3½% 1925—1928 ..	£87½ unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945 ..	£96¾ ,,

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 28th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. .. .. .. Not offered.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½lbs. Mar.-April Sellers. Loading. 61—1s.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian April Value unchgd. 65

Victorian, New South Wales } April. Sellers Unchgd 67

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley —April-May Quoted 52+ 1s.6d.

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Apr.-May. London. sellers unchgd 76/6

Toria Rapeseed.—Sellers Unchgd. Apr/May66/6

LINSEED.

London, April 27th.

Calcutta Linseed May-June 74

London, April 28th

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May. Sellers 71—1s

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) May-June Hull sellers unchgd. £13-12-6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£139+3
Standard Copper G.M.B. unchgd.	£132
Copper Brazier	£154+4
Yellow Metal	16½+¼
Hard Spelter	72½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. O.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool,	£28
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-10 0

Unchgd.

FREIGHT.

Coals: Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, April 27th

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October.	19/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi August-October	19/4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct.	21/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Aug.-Oct.	21/4½

Tone.—Excited.

RUBBER.

London, April 28th.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April.-May. Value unchgd.	2/11
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June.	3/1½—¼

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 29.

This morning the market did not open on account of payment day for April 1916.

At Colaba the market opened Rs. 2 higher than the last quotations and again declined. Business is passing chiefly among the jobbers.

There is a moderate demand for ready cotton. We quote:—

M. G. Fine Broach May 284/8.

M. G. Fine Khamgaum Akola May 249/8.

M. G. Fine Khamgaum Akola July 255/8.

NEW CROP 1917.

M. G. Good Broach, April 284.

M. G. Fully Good Bengal July 221.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Broach	.. ..	..	287	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	.. ..	221	..	Jan. 1917
M.G. Bengals	.. 222	209	..	May 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab	.. 215	..	..	,,
M.G. Khandesh	.. 240	226	..	,,
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	262	..	..	,,
M.G. Nagpore	.. 262	..	..	,,
M.G. Akola Khgm.	.. 250/1	..	..	,,
,, ,,	.. 257	..	..	July 1916
M. G. Bengals	.. 226	..	..	,,
M.G. Broach	.. 282	..	..	May 1916
H.G. Westerns	.. ..	..	280	M/June ,,
M.G. ,,	.. ..	..	288	,,
H.G. Compta	.. ..	..	302	,,
Saw Ginned Dharwar	.. 255	..	291/2	,,
M. G. Akola Khamgaon	258/9	..	..	Jan. 1917

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd

Market Quotations for Ready Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA April. 29th 1916.—5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	223	..	1/25 Jan.'17
	..	..	..	..	..
	233	223	211	..	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	224	..	..	May
	..	228	..	..	July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	216	206	..	Ready
	..	210	..	..	May
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	233	224	..	Ready
	..	242	..	..	May
	..	246	..	..	July
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	244	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	275	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
	..	249	241	..	Ready
Akola-Khgm.	..	252	..	..	May
Karanja (M.G.)	..	257	..	..	July
	..	261	..	..	1/25 Jan.'17

Oomravate descriptions (M.G.)	..	239	241	..Ready
	..	247	..	..May
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	253	245	..Ready/May
	..	..	..	..
Yeotmal (M. G.	..	256	248	..Ready/May
	..	..	..	..
Nagpore Kalmpti (M.G.)	..	261	254	..Ready/May
	..	..	..	..
Wardha Hinghat. (M. G.)	..	262	254	..Ready/May
	..	..	..	..
	..	281	273	276 Ready
(Broach M. G.)	..	283	..	May
	..	286	..	285 July
Surat (M. G.)	..	230	..	..Ready
Matlida (M. G.)	..	233	224	..Ready
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	305 Ready
	..	..	..	287 May/June
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	313 Ready
	..	..	..	295 May/June
Westerns (M. G.)	..	..	..	308 Ready
	..	..	..	293 May/June
,, (H. G.)	..	..	..	284 May/June
	..	..	..	..
Compta (M. G.)	..	..	..	317 Ready
	..	..	..	305 May/June
Miroj (M. G.)	..	..	..	330 Ready
	..	..	..	315 May/June

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 28th April 1916:—

Cotton	9,123	Bales
Wheat	19,396	cwts.
Linseed	34,834	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	353	,,
Gingellyseed	1,514	,,
Poppyseed	453	,,
Groundnuts	1,062	,,
Castorseed	4 941	,,
Rice	107,900	,,
Myrabollams	3,767	,,
Cottonseed	1,370	,,
Mowraseed	22	,,
Gram	2,315	,,
Joowar	5,711	,,
Barley	9,107	,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce. Bombay April 29th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	36 8 0	5 14 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	35 8 0	5 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	34 8 0	5 13 9
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	6 0 0	6 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	5 13 0	6 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6 14 0	7 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 6 0	7 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 2 0	7 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	34 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	6 13 0	7 3 0
Groundnuts	41 0 0	....
Mowraseeds	4 6 0	4 10 0

Castorseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 6.11, R.D. per cwt.

Cottonseed.

Rs. 25, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-16d
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. June.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 11-32 June.
Do. 6 m.s Ready	1s. 4 9-16d.
Francs 3 m-s Do.	195½
60 d-s Hongkong	161½
Do. Shanghai	221½
Do. Yokohama	153½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-8-0
Australian Do.	26-8-0
Bombay Do.	26-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	88-4-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 29.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened strong to-day but before close the rates slightly gave way. However, there was noticed no weakness in the general tone of the Market and the rates are likely to be well maintained in view of the rosy prospects of the Textile Industry.

Tata Iron and Steel shares preserved a firm tendency with fluctuations ranging over moderate limits of Rs. 20.

In Mill shares for May delivery Davids touched Rs. 502½ but closed at Rs. 497½.

Fazulbhai kept steady at Rs. 470.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,207½ to Rs. 1,235, Madhavji from Rs. 1,447½ to Rs. 1,465, Swadeshi from Rs. 1,710 to Rs. 1,725 and Centrals from Rs. 2,240 to Rs. 2,260.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 270.

Indian Dyeing and Bleachings improved to Rs. 162½.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 285, Crescent at Rs. 117½, Indore Malwas at Rs. 281½, and Simplex at Rs. 425.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,510.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 560.

Bundi Cement shares were placed at Rs. 11½ and Shivrajpoors at Rs. 22.

Bombay Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 880.

Bombay Electric Tramway Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 240 and Rs. 242.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 151. Deferred were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 632½ to Rs. 660.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares changed hands between the prices varying from Rs. 1,445 to Rs. 1,465.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 80½.

4 per cent City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 92½.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 29.

The week closed with a very quiet tone in the market for jute mill shares, which ruled quiet and dull with more sellers than buyers. Coal shares did not attract much attention. There was a certain amount of inquiry for good tea shares, and both jute preferences and debentures were in request. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—New Manbhoom 17/12, 18; Nazira 10/4, Sutkidih 12, 12/4, South Govindpur 6, 6/4, Union 15 s. 1.

Jute:—Rangore (ord) 90, 91, Budge Budge (ord) 400, Budge Budge (prefs) 121, 122, Clive (ord) 115, 116, Delta (ord) 400, Empire (ord) 31/4, 31/8, Fort William (ord) 121, 122, Gondalpara (ord) 505, 510, Howrah (ord) 214, 215, Howrah (prefs) 105, 106, Kamarhatty (ord) 322, to 325 Kanknarrah (ord) 430, 434, Kinnison (prefs) 121, 122, Reliance (prefs) 112, 113, Standard (ord) 289, 290.

Tea:—Eastern Terai 14, Sirissia 7.

Miscellaneous:—Burn and Co., 6 per cent. prefs 102, Auckland Jute 5½ per cent. debentures 104, Allahabad Bank (ord) 293, Chempran Sugar 128, Khardah Jute debentures par Ryam Sugar 14/12, Sara Serajganj Railway 97.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 81-1 to Rs. 81-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 81-6 to Rs. 81-8.

Wasting of the Muscles

The Great Invigorating and Strengthening preparation is Dr. Cassell's Tablets. Equally suitable for Old or Young

The effect of Dr. Cassell's Tablets on the human system is to increase that vital energy upon which health and fitness depend. The stomach and other organs gain new power from Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and thus nourishment is supplied to the entire system. Naturally the muscles recover strength, and the body is built up anew to health and fitness. Dr. Chas. W. Botwood, D.Sc., Ph.D., &c., a well-known British scientist, says, "Having had my attention called to many remarkable cures effected by Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and having personally investigated the same, I am now in a position to state that, as a safe and reliable remedy for loss of flesh and vigour, nerve affections and bodily weakness induced by deficient assimilation of beneficial food products, Dr. Cassell's Tablets appear to be unique, and I have no hesitation in recommending the same to heads of families as a really trustworthy household remedy for young or old." Throughout the world Dr. Cassell's Tablets are recognised as the greatest of all restoratives; merit has won for them the largest sale of their class.

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Nerve Paralysis
Spinal Paralysis
Infantile Paralysis
Neurasthenia
Nervous Debility
Sleeplessness
Anæmia
Kidney Disease
Bladder Weakness
Stomach Disorders
Malnutrition
Wasting Diseases
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Chemists and Medicine Dealers in all parts of India sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets at As 14 and Rs 2.2, the larger size being the more economical. Ask for Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and do not take anything else instead of them. If out of stock the dealer can easily obtain a fresh supply.

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INDIAN COTTON MILLS.

OUTPUT IN FEBRUARY 1916.

According to the Director of Statistics the total quantity of yarn spun during the month amounted to 58.5 million lbs, and that of woven goods to 33.2 million lbs as compared with 55 and 23.6 million lbs, respectively, in the corresponding month of the preceeding year, or an increase of about 6.2 per cent in the case of yarn, and one of 41 per cent in the case of woven goods.

In the six months September 1915 to February 1916 i.e., from the beginning of the cotton year 1915-16, the quantity of yarn spun amounted to 357.5 million lbs, and that of woven goods to 199 million lbs, as against 305 million and 137 million lbs, respectively, in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

In the eleven months April 1915 to February 1916, the quantities were 664 million lbs. of yarn and 326 million of woven goods.

The production of coarse yarn (Nos. 1 to 25) in the month of February was 53 million lbs, and the imports of the same counts were 165,000 lbs. only; the production of medium counts (Nos. 26 to 40) was 5 million lbs, and of fine counts (above No. 40) 270,000 lbs, as againt 1.7 million lbs., and 561,000 respectively, of imported yarn of the same counts.

The excise duty of 3½ per cent. *ad valorem* realised on woven goods in February 1916 amounted to Rs. 5,49,000 and in the eleven months April 1915 to February 1916 to Rs. 39,48,000, as compared with Rs. 3,72,000 and Rs. 41,87,000 respectively, in the corresponding periods of 1914-15. The value of goods woven in Indian mills is thus estimated at Rs. 1,56,85,000 in February 1916 and at Rs. 11,27,96,000 in the eleven months April 1915 to February 1916. The value of cotton goods imported from foreign countries in February 1916 was Rs. 4,08,97,000 and that in the eleven months April 1915 to February 1916, Rs. 35,85,91,000.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE,

INCREASED EXPORTS AND IMPORTS IN MARCH, 1916.

The trade returns for March, 1916, when compared with those for March 1915, show increase in the values of imports, exports, and re-exports.

The value of imports in March, 1916, was Rs. 10.75 crores, an increase of Rs. 1.38 crores or about 15 per cent, as compared with March, 1915. The total exports, including re-exports, amounted to Rs. 19.04 crores, but excluding re-exports, to Rs. 18.67 crores, an increase of Rs 4.89 crores, or 35 per cent. Re-exports amounted to Rs. 37 2/3 lakhs, an increase of over Rs. 6 lakhs or nearly 20 per cent, as compared with March, 1915.

Imports of treasure (private) fell by Rs. 137, lakhs to Rs. 51 lakhs, but exports rose by nearly Rs. 1¼ lakhs to about Rs. 7½ lakhs.

The excess of exports over imports of private merchandise during March 1916, amounted to Rs. 8,29 lakhs as against Rs. 4,74 lakhs in March, 1915. The net imports of treasure, excluding Government transactions, were Rs. 43 lakhs in March, 1916, as compared with Rs. 1,82 lakhs in March 1915.

IMPORTS.

Imports of Food, drink, and tobacco rose by Rs. 42 lakhs to nearly Rs. 2,04 lakhs, due to increased imports of liquors, provisions, sugar, and tea; Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured increased by Rs. 14 lakhs to Rs. 69 lakhs, mineral oil and raw silk and wool being mainly responsible for the increase: Articles wholly or mainly manufactured rose by Rs. 79 lakhs to Rs. 7,80 lakhs, due mainly to heavy imports of machinery and yarns and textile fabrics; and miscellaneous and unclassified by Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 21 lakhs.

EXPORTS.

Exports of Food, drink and tobacco increased by nearly Rs. 12½ lakhs to nearly Rs. 4,62 lakhs, due mainly to larger shipments of rice and tea; Raw materials and produce advanced by nearly Rs. 1,11 4/5 lakhs to Rs. 7,36 1/3 lakhs, due mainly to larger shipments of raw cotton, raw hides and skins, and seeds; Articles wholly or mainly manufactured increased by nearly Rs. 2,62 lakhs to Rs. 6,50 2/3 lakhs, due to larger shipments of jute, gunny bags and cloth and indigo, hides and skins tanned, etc.; and Miscellaneous and unclassified increased by Rs. 2½ lakhs to over Rs. 17¾ lakhs.

TRADE IN TWELVE MONTHS.

During the twelve months ended March, 1916, as compared with the corresponding period of 1914-15, the value of imports declined by over Rs. 6½ crores, to Rs. 1 31 1/8 crores, but the total exports, including re-exports and the value of wheat exported on Government account, increased by about Rs. 15 2/3 crores to over Rs. 1,97 crores. The exports of Indian merchandise showed an increase of nearly Rs. 14,89 lakhs or 8 per cent, and re-exports of Rs. 74 lakhs. The grand total of imports, exports, and re-exports amounted to nearly Rs. 3,28½ crores as against over Rs 3,19½ crores.

Imports of treasure (private and Government) declined by Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 12 crores. Gold bullions fell by Rs. 3,82 crores to Rs. 4 39 crores and sovereigns by Rs. 1.67 crores to Rs. 62¼ lakhs, of which Rs. 3¾ lakhs were on Government account. Silver bullion decreased by Rs. 4,17 crores to over Rs. 6 crores. Exports of treasure increased by Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 8¼ crores.

SHIPPING.

In the month of March there were 262 arrivals and 545 sailings in and from India.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in British India from Foreign countries and British Possessions *with cargoes* during the twelve months, April to March, 1915-16, amounted to 4,352,341 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 5,822,834 tons, as against 5,060,155 tons entered and 5,983,578 tons cleared during the corresponding period of 1914-15.

NEW EDITION

NEARLY READY. WILL BE OUT SHORTLY.

A COMMENTARY

ON

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ORDERS REGISTERED BY

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Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES

April 29.

Quiloa	Warrington	Calcutta
Lhasa	King	Karachi

April 30

Mandala	Swanson	London etc.
Penang Maru	Kushibeki	Kobe etc,
Malay Maru	Marumato	Kobe etc.
Chosen Maru	Nouta	Kobe etc.

The following vessels obtained port clearance Saturday.

Steamer Yetorofu Maru Ogura for Kobe &c.

The following vessel entered for loading on Saturday.

The O. S. K. steamer Indo Maru left Kobe for Bombay via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo on the 24th instant.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Salsette with the homeward mails of the 23rd instant arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on Saturday the 29th instant.

The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 27th instant and is due here this evening.

The Ellerman Lines s. s. City of Birmingham outward bound passed the canal on the 28th instant and is expected to arrive at Bombay on the 8th May.

Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Yetoredu Maru	Ogura	N. Y. Kaisha
B. Kenilworth	Wuchi	L. Dreyfus
D&E. Canton Maru	Kuteyamar	N. Y. K.
G. Skuld	Gabrielser	J. P. & Co
K. Esnels		Graham & Co
N. Huntscastle		W. & A. G. & Co
P. England	Cherry	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kowet		T. M. & Co
2 Upada	Genson	M. M. & Co
3 Sargola	Baker	M. M. & Co
5 White Court		W. & A. G. & Co
6 Ferndine	Pelton	J. M. & Co
7 Mitsui Maru	Nakamura	N. Y. Kaisha
8 Lydia		L. Dreyfus
8 Isshia		M. M. & Co
9 Chosen Maru	Narita	O. S. Kaisha
12 Clan Forbes	Pagan	J. P. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malta	Talbot	P. & O. Co
4 Mandala	Swanson	P. & O. Co
5 Chinkoa	Haddock	M. M. & Co
6 Elysia		W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Flor-de-Diu	Aboo	J. Bhimji
Jatra	Hill	
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
Lady Curzon	Baillie	
Risaldar	Oakenshot	T. M. & Co

MESSRS TREACHER AND CO'S FORT PREMISES.

SOLD FOR SEVEN LAKHS AND A HALF

It is reported that the Fort premises of Messrs. Treacher and Co., have been bought by the Mercantile Bank of India for Rs. seven lakhs and a half. A few years ago it was difficult to obtain the company's shares for less than Rs. 1,300, but subsequently they came down to Rs. 400 or Rs. 500. A committee was, therefore, appointed by the shareholders, which has started disposing of the property, and the Fort premises have as stated above, been sold to the Mercantile Bank of India for Rs. 7,50,000. The shareholders have been paid Rs. 225 before and it is stated the price of the shares will now go up to Rs. 600.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
European General Hospital: General Meeting of Subscribers to the Hospital Endoyment Funds, Killick, Nixon and Company's Office, Fort, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 2.

Bombay Co-operative Housing Association, Second Annual General Meeting, Office of Bombay Improvement Trust, 6 p.m.
High Court (Short Causes) Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a.m.
Bombay Co-operative Housing Association, Second Annual Meeting, Improvement Trust Offices, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 3.

High Court (Insolvency), Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 9-45 p.m. Cinema.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

BINKS.—Mr. H. T. Binks passed away on Sunday noon, whilst on duty at Mahaluxmi Battery. Time of funeral will be announced later.

MORIABADI—Daughter of Jamshed Hormuzed Moriabadi—aged eight hours. Dr. Masinas Hospital—Khetwadi, 7th Lane, 28th April.

MISTRI—Jamsetji Jivaji Mistri (Bhathena), brother of late Burjor Jivaji Bhathena, and uncle of Pestonji Manekji Engineer (Mistri)—aged 83 years—Bomanji Dinsha Petit Parsi General Hospital—Gowalia Tank Road, Mistri House—28th April.

DUBASH—Daughter of Rustomji Muncherji Dubash—Still-born-Lying-in-Hospital, Fort, Khetwadi, Agiari Street—28th April.

GHADIALI—Khorshed, daughter of Tehmuras Dorabji Ghadiali—aged one year and [illegible] months—[illegible] Road, Habib Mansion—29th April.

HIRA—Shapurji Kavasji Merwanji Shapurji Hira (Vandrewala)—3rd Parsiwada, Jehangir Bomanji Cooper House—29th April.

NARIELWALA—Hormusji Shapurji Sorabji Narielwala, brother of Ardeshir and Pestonji Shapurji Narielwala—Altamont Road, Ardeshir Shapurji Narielwala Bungalow—29th April.

NANABHOTA—Pallonji Sorabji Pestonji Nanabhota, father-in-law of Rustomji Bomanji Giniwala—Girgaum, Thakoredwar, Atmaram Building—29th April.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Bombay, May 1.

Competition for Recruits Cup.—The Competition for the Recruits Cup will be held at the Corps Riding School on Thursday morning next, the 4th instant, at 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, [illegible] shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd/Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant Bo. Light Horse.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Orders by Major G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Poona, May 1.

372. Signallers.—Signallers will parade at Headquarters on Fridays at 5-30 p.m.. until further notice.

Members wishing to join this class should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lieut.
Adjutant Poona Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER R FLE[illegible].

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Bombay, May 1.

116. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "E" Coy. during week ending 7th May.

117. Musketry.—The Range is allotted as follows:—

"I" Coy. from Monday 1st to Sunday 7th May, both days inclusive.

118. Miniature Range.—Miniature Range is available for practice every evening except Saturdays from 6to 8 p.m. on Tuesdays it is allotted to "B" Coy.

119. Return of Arms.—Members of all Companies except "H" must return their arms and equipment to Armoury without delay.

120.—In accordance with Government Notification No. 2642 dated 12th April, 1916, Captain Nigel Fairholt Paton is transferred from the Calcutta Scottish Volunteers to the Bombay Vol. Rifles in the same rank with effect from the 1st April, 1916.

121. In accordance with Government Notification No. 2633 dated 12th April, 1916, Second-Lieut. Clive Noble Rich is borne Supernumerary to the establishment of the Corps with effect from the 6th April 1916.

122. In accordance with Gazette of India Army Department No. 399 dated 14th April, 1916.

Lieut. Meville Greaves Hunt to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April, 1916.

Lieut. Robert Theodore Hope Mackenzie to be Captain to fill an existing vacancy Dated the 1st April, 1916.

Second-Lieut. Clive Noble Rich to be Lieutenant, vice N. G. Hunt promoted. Dated the 1st April, 1916.

Second-Lieut. Frederick George Bruce Hawkins, to be Lieutenant, vice R. T. H. Mackenzie promoted. Dated the 1st April, 1916.

Second-Lieut. Thomas Newton Begbie to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April, 1916.

123. In accordance with Government Notification No. 2640 dated 12th April, 1916, Captain Percy Eccles is transferred from the Madras Artillery Volunteers to the Bombay Vol. Rifles in the same rank with effect from the 1st April, 1916.

(Signed) C. N. MOBERLY, Major.
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding,

April, 29.

No. 147.—DUTIES.

Duties for the week commencing 1st May, 1916:—

Orderly Officer 2nd Lieut. W. N. Cartland.
Next for duty 2nd Lieut. H. G. Weber.
Orderly Sergt. N. 1 Company Sergt. E. E. Bellamy.
Orderly Sergt. N. 2 Company Sergt. H. T. Binks.

No. 148.—STRENGTH.

No. 119 C.S.M.I., J. B. Cullen, E. E. Company is struck off the strength of the Corps with effect from the forenoon of 21-4.16.

No. 149.—ARMS & EQUIPMENT.

All arms and equipment will be returned to Headquarters by Wednesday next the 5th May 1916.

No. 3 Company, Kirkee.

No. 144.—PARADES.

From the 5th May 1916, parades will take place at the Armoury outside the Factory Gate every Friday evening at 4-45 p.m. Proficiency Lectures will be given. Those parades also count for the attendance prize.

No. 150.—LEAVE.

C. S. H. Greensted P.W., is granted leave from 27.4-16 to 14-5-16 both days inclusive.

No. 151.—PARADES.

Tuesday 2nd May at Colaba 15 pr. B. L. at 7 a.m.

Friday 5th May at Colaba 15 pr. B. L. at 7 a.m.

No. 145.—PAY.

The Corps Pay Master will be at Headquarters during the hours of 6-45 p.m. and 8 p.m. on the 4th and 5th May for the purpose of disbursing back pay due to the N. C. O.s and men of the Corps. All men who have any money due, must attend on one of these dates.

P. H. RETALACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. steamer Arabia which left Bombay on the 4th instant arrived in London on Friday the 28th instant. All well.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Vishnu Krishnarao Dhurandhar, Advocate, will deliver a lecture in the Association Hall, Saraswat Co-operative Buildings, Gamdevi, to-morrow at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on "Communal Institutions." Mr. D. G. Padhye will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

OFFICIAL WAR PHOTOGRAPHS.

The copyright of the set of photographs from which two were reproduced in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 4th March, 1916, representing "Jats at Play" and "British and Indian soldiers fraternising behind the firing line in France," belongs to His Majesty's Government. They were taken by Mr. H. D. Girdwood of London. The republication of the photographs in book form is prohibited.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A VOLUNTEER.

Mr. H. T. Banks who was a sergeant in the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, and at the same time a well-known undertaker in Bombay, died of heart failure at Mahaluxmi yesterday morning. He was at gun-practice at the fort when he asked to be allowed to fall out and soon after he did fall out, he expired under a tree. The deceased volunteer was originally employed on the G. I. P. Railway. His funeral, with volunteer honours, takes place this morning.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

A record house signified the winding-up of the Italian Opera season and Sig. Cacialli, the popular Basso, whose benefit it was, must have left Bombay well pleased with himself from the financial standpoint as his admirers were from the artistic side. To-night a very excellent cinema programme has been secured, the star item being one of Pathe Frere's famous coloured masterpieces in four parts, called "The Love of a Maid." It is a simple and direct story of a young girl left an orphan who insists on marrying her dead father's old friend instead of a young man. A new cinema star plays the leading role Miss Jackie Sanders, whose style of acting is not alike Mary Pickford of renowned screen fame. It is beautifully coloured and shows the wonderful degree of perfection secured nowadays in giving photoplays in their natural colouring. The plot is both exciting and at the same time charming. The comedy part of the bill is supplied by the Great Chaplin, who appears in one of the funniest farces he has ever made, "Champion Charlie." In a day or two we shall have a big combination of Bandmann Varieties, including the DeMont Trio; acrobatic sketch artistes Rodger and Temple; vocalists, and The Dick Dorothy Trio a pretty set of whirlwing dances from the Palace, London.

H. M. THE AMIR.

CORONATION PARTY IN BOMBAY.

The celebration of the anniversary day of the Coronation of his Majesty the Amir was held yesterday evening at the bungalow of H. M. the Amir, when Colonel Gulam Rasul Khan, the Agent of his Majesty at Bombay, gave a garden party in honour of the auspicious day. Many distinguished European and Indian residents were present. Multi-coloured beautiful Chinese lamps added to the splendour of the scene, and a brass band played selected music for the entertainment of the guests. Colonel Gulam Rasul Khan and Mr. Ahmed Devji Kanji received the guests. The following were amongst those present:—Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, Sheriff of Bombay, Dr. Stanley Reed, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. F. H. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, Mr. A. M. Jivanji, the Hon. Mr. Abdulhusen Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Gulamhusen R. Khairaz, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Fernandes, Portuguese Vice-Consul, Mr. Samas B. Tyabji, Mr. Amiruddin Tyabji, Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla, Mr. Sorabji Khurshedji Dhondy, Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan and Mr. M. K. Azad.

Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy said he was asked by their host Colonel Rasul Khan to propose the royal toast. He was most willing to undertake the task, and they all wished their beloved King-Emperor long life and health.

Dr. Stanley Reed then proposed the health of his Majesty the Amir, and said the King-Emperor had a loyal and valuable friend in his Majesty the Amir. They all were aware of the fidelity and friendship of the Amir towards our King. The services the Amir was rendering on the Indian frontier, were most gratifying. They all would sincerely wish that the bond of friendship may be further strengthened between the Amir and the King.

The toast was received with loud cheers, after which the toast of Colonel Gulam Rasul Khan also was drunk.

MOSLEM EDUCATION.

KATHIAWAR AND ITS NEEDS.

(From a Correspondent.)

A largely attended meeting of the Mahomedans of Kathiawar living and carrying on business in Rangoon was held at the Madrasa Islamia Hall, Merchant Street, on the evening of April 19th to discuss this matter. Mr. Hajivally Mohamad Hajiabba was voted to the chair on the proposition of Mr. A. S. Davood, seconded by Mr. Oosman A. Ganny.

Mr. Hajee Abdul Ganny Begmohamed spoke at length on the question of education in Kathiawar and the benefits which would be derived from increaed educational facilities. The matter had been raised, he said, at the marriage ceremoney of the son of Sheth Noormohamad in Gondal (Kahiawar) at which Mahomedans from several of the neighbouring districts were present in large numbers, and as a result, Mr. Gulam Mohamad Munshi, Bar-at-Law, of Rajkot was appointed honorary agent and Mr. Abdulla Ismail (Editor "The Islamic News") Amreliras sub-agent to make arangements for the proposed conference. The backward state of the Kathiawar Mahomedans in the matter of education was dwelt upon, suitable schools and course for the children being lacking. The conference can appeal for help to various States from the 1st to the 6th class, and the Kathiawar people in Rangoon are willing to subscribe to develope education in their native land. Urdu and Arabic courses which are specially needed by the Mahomedan students, can be provided. The benign British Government has made Urdu compulsory in the Bombay Presidency Government schools. As proof of the readiness with which any educational advantages offered are availed of, the case of Kutiana (Kathiawar) was cited. It was brought to the notice of Mr. H. D. Pandol, Administrator of Junagadh State, that there was no suitable school provision for Mahomedans; he took up the matter zealously and in addition to allotting a site for the Madrasa building of about 60,000 square yards, he obtained a subscription of Rs. 20,000 from the Junagadh State, which was supplemented by Rs. 42,000 subscribed by the Mohamadans of Kutiana. The Madrasa started with 500 Mohamadan students which in a short time had increased to 1,000 while existing schools were in no way affected.

Mr. Umar Abdull Spoke in like manner, and was followed by Mr. A. Sattar Davud, in a vivid speech calling on all Mahomedans to give practical support to the intended conference. He moved that a fund be opened and this was supported by Mr. Oosman A. Ganny and carried. Rs. 3,000 was subscribed by those present, and a managing committee was formed to collect further subscriptions and manage the fund. The committee consisted of the followin:—

Shath Hajivally Mohamad Hajiabba; Shath Yacoob Abdul Ganny; Shath Ahamad Abdul Karim; with Messrs. Adamji Haji Davood and Co., as hon. treasurers and Mr. Shaikh Ally Umar as secretary. The hon. treasurer of the fund will be glad to receive subscriptions from all Mahomedan gentlemen in Burma.

NEWS FROM EGYPT.

REIGN OF TERROR IN SYRIA.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 30.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent wrote on the 7th April:—With the departure of General Maxwell and assumption by General Murray of the military control of Egypt a complete reorganisation of various military administrations has been carried out. The three separate, but from their very nature, overlapping commands of the British Force in Egypt, Mediterranean Expeditionary Force and the Levant Base have now disappeared and have been replaced by one command.

The defenders of the Canal recently corried out a daring aerial raid. Six machines started from two different points with the object of attacking the Turkish camp at Bir-el-Hassana. About forty bombs were dropped and buildings, the reservoir and trenches were blown to pieces, the place, in the words of an airman "having all the appearance of a volcano in eruption." Some of the small body of infantry there fired on the machines whereupon one of the pilots turned back and descending to about 200 feet opened fire on them from behind with his machine-gun scattering men and tentful of officers all over the desert. The machines all returned safely to our lines having accomplished with complete success a raid of 200 miles out and home. Beyond this fact there is no activity to report on the eastern front.

On the west all is quiet and the authorities are busy receiving incoming fugitives and settling them down.

A fugitive from Syria relates things could not have been worse when he left Syria. Food was very scarce. The Government had put up a notice that no one could keep in his house more than half a hundredweight of wheat and was commandeering stocks right and left. All wheat that could be obtained was being sent to Constantinople where Germans were expected to arrive at any moment and whence it was to be sent on to Germany.

A veritable reign of terror existed everywhere. Prominent and respectable notables were daily arrested for trumped up offences and either executed or banished to the interior. Djemal was almost a dictator and although the famous German Staff Officer, Colonel, von Kressenstein was with him he had little power as Djemal declined to take orders from the Germans. He added that the people, especially the weaker tribes, were jubilant at the advent of the British.

Captain Zorawar Singh, Commandant Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers, and Maharaj Sher Singh, Commandant 2nd Sardar Rasaldar, Jodhpur Imperial Service Troops, are appointed Honorary Indian A.D.C.'s to the Viceroy.

ANGLO-INDIAN FORCE.

RECRUITING MEETING AT LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 29.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Anglo-Indian community was held here at the Burt Institute in connection with the scheme for the raising of an Anglo-Indian force. Justice Rattigan presided, and the audience included the Hon. Mr. Barron, Chief Secretary, Punjab, the Hon. Mr. Kettlewell, Additional Secretary, Colonel Craster, Agent, North-West Railway, Colonel Wright, Punjab Light Horse, the Hon. Mr. Abbott and many others.

Mr. Ritchie of Lahore, moved the first resolution tendering grateful thanks to the Secretary of State and the Government of India and H. E. the Commander-inChief for sanctioning the admission of Anglo-Indians into the Army and the formation of an Anglo-Indian unit in the defence of the Empire. The speaker said their long deferred hope has been fulfilled at last and they should now put their utmost efforts for their King and Country.

Colonel Wright in seconding regretted the call had come a little late and pointed out that already some 200 men were serving in various capacities at different fronts. He urged the opportunity should be embraced to its fullest measure.

Justice Rattigan rejoiced that the opportunity had now come to the Anglo-Indians to demonstrate in a practical and convincing manner their loyalty to their King and Country. Out of evil comes some good and out of this war, the greatest calamity the world has seen, has come the convincing proof that the Empire had one solid foundation and one solid hope. The Anglo-Indian community could look back to the long list of heroes, but so far official encouragement to this scheme was scanty. Fortunately, Lord Hardings and the Commander-in-Chief had taken a broader, juster and a more statesmanlike view and now opportunity has been given to them to participate in a heroic battle for the liberty, righteousness and rights of nations shoulder to shoulder with old established British regiments. He welcomed the presence of so many ladies at the meeting for he knew when ladies made up their minds they had an extraordinary way of getting what they wanted. He referred in this connection to the appalling stories of German frightfulness of which a sister of theirs, Nurse Cavel, was victim dying a martyr's death, because she was true to her King and Country and the cause of suffering humanity. He then read a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor in which his honour conveyed his hearty sympathy with the movement and expressed the hope that the local Anglo-Indian community would attain the same pre-eminence which the Punjab, of all provinces, had attained in her contribution to the war by concentrating patriotism in this practical form. His honour added that the Punjab Government would give encouragement to its employers for enlistment. Justice Rattigan on his part hoped that the Anglo-Indian regiment would prove second to none in gallantry and discipline and of that regimone more brave or more gallant than the recruits from Lahore.

The Hon. Mr. Abbott said that the Government position had been much misunderstood in the past. Their offer at the beginning of the war was not readily accepted because sixty thousand British troops had been then withdrawn from India and their place had to be taken by the Territorials. The situation at the frontier and Kabul also then needed careful watching, and so by remaining in India they were then doing their duty. Now the situation admits of their being drafted into the Army and they have to prove that they had been in earnest. Their political position would be gone if the scheme fails with what face could they then claim political spoils after the war? He felt, however, confirmed that the Punjab would do more than her share. He instanced some cases of patriotic devotion and sacrifice he met in his tour and which made him more proud of his community.

Dr. Owen referred to the part played by the local Anglo-Indian boys, who had been to the front, some of whom have laid down their lives, one got the Legion of Honour, sacrified their blood and had obtained for them recognition. Mentioning in this connection some past laurels on the scroll of Anglo-Indian chivalry, he said, they must live up to them. Never mind the census figures which said that the number of men eligible for recruitment was only 6,000.

Colonel Craster after explaining the peculiar position of the North-Western Railway which have been conveying troops for various fronts and brining in the wounded and manufacturing munitions in railway workshops and said, heartily as he sympathised with the movement, the men, who were doing their bit for their King and Country here, could only be gradually spared.

The recruiting agent then began enlisting. There was tremendous enthusiasm men and boys rushed to the platform and in a few minutes 95 names were enrol'ed, ladies and clergymen cheering the new recruits. The meeting then dispersed after the singing of the National Anthem.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE LADIES' COMMITTEE.

LADY CHELMSFORD AS PRESIDENT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 29.

Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford has consented to become President of the Ladies' Committee, headquarters branch, St. John's Ambulance Association, Indian Branch. Her Excellency is allowing the use of the Council Library at the Viceregal Lodge for the work parties on Mondays and Wednesdays. The first working party will be held on Wednesday, May 3. For the convenience of ladies unable to attend the working parties, work will be distributed and collected at the St. John's headquarter depot.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FOURTH ROUND.

ALIGARH (4) BEAT G. I. P. LONAVLA (0).

The replay of the drawn tie between these two teams came off on the Oval on Saturday, when before a large crowd of spectators, the Aligarh boys scored an easy victory over the G. I. P., Lonavla team by four goals to nil. The Aligarh team were superior to their opponents in every department of the game and but for their fumbling and weakness in front of goal and inaccurate shooting, they might have won by twice as many goals. In fact there was too much of gallary play at times which spoiled many good openings. The Lonavla team put up a good fight and made a few commendable rushes which, however, were finished up tamely. There was no lack of grit or speed on their part, but the better understanding of their opponents was far too much for them. Pears and Bower showed nice tackling and tricky dribbling. The Aligarh team now meet the Poona Gymkhana in the semi-final.

Two goals were registered during the initial period, Fateh Mahomed Khan being responsible for the scoring—the first after ten minutes' play and the second five minutes before the call of half-time—within a minute from the re-start, the Aligarh forwards made a rush and a nice passing bout resulted in Hadi Hossein scoring the third goal from a different angle. Two minutes before the whistle sounded "no time" Asad Ali increased the lead with the fourth goal. The game thus ended in a win for the Aligarh team as stated.

The teams were:—

Aligrh:—Munzoor Hossein,; Rahamut Khan and Akbar Hossein; Aboar Khan, Ahzar, Ali and Shabbir Ahmed; Anwar Ali, Fateh Mahomed Khan, Mustapha Hossein, Asad Ali and Hari Hossein.

G. I. P., Lonavla:—Ablitt; Laythorpe and O'Brien; Gillet, Race and Pope; Pears, D'Cruz, Wilson, Bower and Gardiner.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Moir.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of drawings:—

FIRST ROUND.

A.—St. Mary's High School, bye.
B.—Albert Hockey Club v. Parsi Young Boys, May 1, Cooperage.
C.—Third Bombay Scouts v. Young Friends' Hockey Club, May 3, Gymkhana.
D.—Parsi United H. C. v. Cathedral High School, May 3, Gymkhana.
E.—B. E. S. High School v. Boy Scouts H. C., May 2, Cooperage.
F.—Prince Club v. Parsi Trinity, May 1, Gymkhana.
G.—Y. M. H. A. H. C., bye.
H.—Vincent's High School, bye.

SECOND ROUND.

I.—Winners of A. v. Winners of B., May 3, Cooperage.
J.—Winners of C. v. Winners of D., May 4, Cooperage.
K.—Winners of E. v. Winners of F., May 4, Gymkhana.
L.—G. v. H., May 2, Poona; or May 4, Bombay Gymkhana, 4-30 p.m.

SEMI-FINALS.

M.—Winners of I. v. Winners of J., May 5, Cooperage.
N.—Winners of K. v. Winners of L.

FINAL.

O.—Winners of M. v. Winners of N.

NEWS FROM SIND.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 27.

A recent circular of the Government of India invites the opinion of the Local Governments on the subject of the advancement of female education, as a sequel to the deputation which waited on the Secretary of State for India a few months back. The Karachi Citizens' Association have appointed a committee comprised of its members with power to add to their number, to go into the matter and to report to the Government of Bombay its views with regard to the advancement of female education in Sind.

A lecture on some aspects of the life and work of Mr. G. K. Gokhale was delivered by Prof. T. K. Shahani, M.A., under the auspices of the Citizens' Association, Hyderabad, on Saturday last.

The work of the Gokhale Memorial Fund which has been taken up by the Citizens' Association, Hyderabad, is proceeding at a fairly good rate; and the Secretary Mr. Karamchand, Editor of the "Sind Journal," has announced some subscriptions.

The anniversary of the Reform Association, Sukkur is taking place; it will end on the 30th instant. Mr. Virumal Begraj, the Secretary, who is the life and soul of the movement, has issued a large number of invitations to those who are interested in the work of social reform in and out of Sukkur.

The next Sind Provincial Conference is to take place at Shikarpur. If it is not practicable to hold it there, the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai, on behalf of the Karachi delegates, undertakes to hold it at Karachi.

The Citizens' Association, Karachi, have resolved to request Mrs. Besant and the Hon. Mr. V. S. Sastriar to visit Sind, at times convenient to them.

SUICIDE OF CAPTAIN T. M. LLOYD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 28.

It is announced that Captain T. M. Lloyd, Hampshire Regiment, who was invalidated home from India has committed suicide.

SITUATION IN SERBIA.

BULGARIANS DEVASTATING COUNTRY.

ABANDONMENT LIKELY TO FOLLOW ON.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 29.

The "C. & M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's Salonika correspondent states many Serbs and Greeks are daily entering Greece as Bulgarians are guarding the Serbian frontier. Thereby the refugees give terrible accounts of Bulgarian treatment of the populace, particularly Greeks. All youths capable of bearing arms are sent to Bulgaria. Many have been massacred.

Apparently the departure of Germans for France has convinced the Bulgarians that it is impossible to hold Serbia. They are devastating the country prior to abandoning it. Uskub has been entirely destroyed.

GERMAN SEA AND AIR RAIDS.

A FILLIP TO RECRUITING.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 29.

The "C. M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

"The Times" Paris correspondent says the Zeppelin raids and naval fighting do not disturb the press, which believes that the only result of these sensational raids will be in favour of the rapid and radical solution of the recruiting problem.

A MISSING AIRMAN.

RESCUED IN NORTH SEA.

(Reuter's Special War Service.)

THE HAUGE, April 28.

Flight Lieutenant Beare, has been rescued from a biplane in the North Sea where he had been floating for thirty hours.

He has been liberated, but the machine [illegible] been interned. Lieutenant Beare is [illegible] reported as missing when chasing [illegible] from Lowestoft.

TREND OF SILVER.

HIGHER PRICES PROBABLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 28.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says, in spite of the establishment of a record price since November 1906, the market is still strong and even higher figures are possible owing to exhaustion of stocks and continuous purchases for coinage. Any lull in the demand would only encourage speculative interest, thus the reaction, when it comes, may be comparatively short-lived.

ARMY PROMOTIONS

(Reuter's Special War Service.)

LONDON, April 29.

The "London Gazette" says that the K. C. B. has been awarded to Major-General Dobell.

The following appointments are also gazetted:—

Major G. M. Orr, Eleventh Lancers, to be Assistant Adjutant-General and temporary Lieut.-Colonel.

Captains J. S. Marshall, 35th Sikhs, and G. E. Mouat, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General's.

Captain B. C. Fellows, retired Indian Army, is appointed to the General Staff.

DEATH OF LORD ST. ALDWYN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 30.

The death of Lord St. Aldwyn is announced.

He had been indisposed for some time. His heir was killed in action last week and his four-year old grandson succeeds to the title.

Lord St. Aldwyn, better known as Sir Michael Hicks Beach, thrice Chancellor of the Exchequer, entered Parliment as a conservative for East Gloucestershire in 1864. In 1868 he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Home Department and in 1874 he was made Chief Secretary of Ireland. From 1878 to 1880 he was Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1885 he was elected for West Bristol, and the Conservative party having returned to power, became Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons. After Mr. Gladstone's brief Home Rule Ministry in 1886 he entered Lord Salisbury's next Cabinet again as Irish Secretary, making way for Lord Randolph Churchill at the Treasury and as leader of the House, but troubles with his eyesight compelled him to resign in 1887. From 1888 to 1892 Sir Michael returned to active work as President of the Board of Trade and in 1895 he again became Chancellor of the Exchequer. On Lord Salisbury's retirement in 1902 Sir Michael also left the Government. Though when the fiscal controversy arose he became a member of the Free-Food League, his parliamentary loyalty did much to prevent the Unionist Free Traders from precipitating a rupture. When Mr. Balfour resigned in 1905, Sir Michael was raised to the Peerage as Viscount St. Aldwyn. He was 79 years old at the time of his death.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, May 1, 1916.

A GREAT INDIAN.

The publication of the first volume of selections from the writings and speeches of the late Mr. K. T. Telang (Manoranjan Press, 1, Girgaum Road, Bombay), is a literary event of particular interest at this moment. Telang was of the very salt of the earth. One of the gentlest yet bravest of knights, he was a clear and original thinker and a scholar of eminent merit, equally at home in grappling with the recondite aspects of Sanskrit literature, history and philosophy, as in unravelling the metaphysics of Free Trade. He was no bookworm buried in his library, or a lawyer wholly absorbed in making money. He was a great citizen of Bombay, and he belonged to the brilliant school of Imperial citizenship of which the foremost exponents were men like Dadabhoy Navrojee, Pherozeshah Mehta, Tyabjee, Ranade and Gokhale. India cannot match a combination so varied in talent and of such fruitful activity in stimulating the thoughts of the generation to which they belonged. It is no exaggeration to say that everything these great men touched turned to gold. Mr. Dinshah Wacha, the life-long fellow-worker of this illustrious band, in the very valuable introduction he writes to the present volume, truly remarks that their work is a mirror of contemporary history,—moral and material,—of India for at least thirty years, and remains a perpetual inspiration to the rising generation of Indians and those that may come after them. Length of days was not vouchsafed to Ranade, Telang, Tyabjee and Gokhale, but how much did they accomplish and what an imperishable example of energetic patriotism have they left behind!

To confine our attention to Telang, we find him at the age of twenty undertaking a life of Sri Sankaraharya and it is to-day a marvel of patient study and research. Shortly after was written the remarkable Paper, "Was the Ramayana Copied from Homer?" in which this young David smote the German Goliath of Sanskrit scholarship, Professor Albrecht Weber of Berlin. The provocation was great, in proportion to the learning and elaborate reasoning with which Weber sought to show that the Ramayana was nothing more than a Buddhist saga dovetailed into the Homeric story of the war. The essay does not lend itself to condensation and must be read in full in order to be appreciated. Even if we did not possess a scrap of the dozen or so antiquarian and literary papers with which Telang has enriched modern Indian literature, this brochure on the Ramayana would remain a monument to his incomparable historical studies and literary skill. So far Telang the scholar. We now turn to Telang the statesman, the sturdy fighter in the political arena, the participator in public movements, the trenchant platform speaker. We would particularly commend to Sir Thomas Holland and all else whom it may concern the valuable Paper on "Free Trade and Protection from an Indian Point of View" in which Telang presents a brilliant conspectus of the various arguments which have been or may be urged on either side of the controversy as it affects India and sets down the true line of policy to be followed in this matter. He was a complete master of his subject, had critically read and compared not only the standard authorities on Political Economy but the famous series of Cobden Club Essays, and the criticisms of competent writers as they appeared in leading periodicals. He was equally well-read in the Indian literature, official and un-official, bearing upon the subject. It is not too much to say that this was a *tour de force* which bore the stamp of genius. His examination of the purely economic aspects of Free Trade and Protection in their operation in India is marked throughout by a penetrative power of analysis and force of logic, and well may Mr. Wacha say that it was a magnificent dialectical performance. It is something more. It presents the Indian case with unanswerable force and as such forms a text book for Indian students. He shows conclusively that, on an exhaustive examination of the authorities and having regard to all the facts and arguments, where there is reason to believe that an industry is naturally not unadapted to the circumstances of a country but fails to flourish there in consequence of accidents the effects of which a protectionist policy for that industry may remove, such protection in the infancy of the industry may not only be harmless but in the long run positively beneficial.

We have no space in which to glance except cursorily at the sections of the book dealing with Telang's political speeches, leaflets and social reform. Telang had a gift of happy speech and nowhere do his powers appear in greater perfection than in the weighty platform speeches delivered in Bombay, and the only speech he delivered at a National Congress session. In one of his Bombay speeches he did not hesitate to administer an uncommonly stern rebuke to the late Lord Lytton for addressing a distinguished Bengalee deputation that waited upon him at Calcutta, on the subject of the Indian cotton duties, in terms of depreciation. Telang characterised Lord Lytton's treatment of the deputation as "most unmerited, ungenerous, uncharitable, unjust." He proceeded:

> Gentlemen, we are all pretty familiar with the mastery of English style, that *curiosa felicitas*, which characterises Lord Lytton's speeches and writings. But I make bold to say, gentlemen, that that mastery of style, that *curiosa felicitas*, was never turned to worse use, was never more mischievously employed than when it was made the vehicle of that rebuke to the members of the deputation consisting of eminent subjects of her Majesty in Calcutta. Lord Lytton's reply to the deputation is exceptionable not merely for its fallacies and incorrect statements, not merely for its spirit and tone, but also because of its being quite unprecedented among the replies of her Majesty's representatives to her Indian subjects throughout the whole course of British rule.

The memorable trouncing he gave to Lord Dufferin, eleven years later, from the Congress platform is another example of his absolute sincerity and fearlessness in speech. We must again express our great pleasure at the publication of these selections from the speeches and writings of one of India's nation builders.

AN IMPERIAL BANK.

Though the question of a great Imperial central bank for all India has been deemed by the Chamberlain Currency Commission as premature for some years to come, at any rate till the Government of India is in a position to collect further information and formulate a really feasible scheme, we think it would be well for its financial department to watch from year to year the progress made by the Federal Banking system of the United States under the enactment known as Mr. Glass's Bill. We are of opinion that the working of that system will suggest a variety of ideas which may eventually be put into practice when at some future date the Indian Government resolves, if it does, on the institution of a central bank. Along with many grave economic problems, which are bound to be considered from fresh points of view after the conclusion of the war, there will also be an evolution of a far-reaching character in the matter of international finance. Thus both economic and fiscal problems of the future will have to be taken into account, whenever the financial authorities of the Government of India seriously think of the formation of a central bank.

Meanwhile the Report of the United States Federal Reserve Board for the past year has recently been published. It is an exceedingly interesting and informing document and has attracted the attention of the prominent financial papers in London. It will be remembered that the Bank was established in 1914. But it did not settle down to its appointed work fully till the commencement of 1915. Practically, therefore, the published Report for that year may be taken as evidence of its being in full swing during the twelve months that closed in December last. The Board draws the prominent attention of the United States Government to the central fact of the Bank's working. Never in the history of banking in the States were the rates of interest and discount so low as during the year under review. Having regard to the conditions of the various banks, including what were known as national banks, prior to the date of the passing of Glass's Bill, it goes without saying that the system on which the Federal Bank has been founded has had its indubitable influence in bringing down the rates of interest and discount. "The Statist," however, is of opinion that "other causes were at work which operated far more powerfully." In the first place, owing to the great financial cyclone which overwhelmed the States in 1907, with New York as a storm centre, as was so lucidly pointed out by Mr. Clayton Cole, ex-Governor of the Bank of England, in his evidence before the Indian Currency Commission, there was a great depression in the principal monetary circles of that country. There was extreme financial distrust leading to a contraction of credit and the consequent sitting tight of the various banks by means of a high rate of interest. This depression, in the second place, was not a little extenuated by the continued disturbed condition of Mexico. Thirdly, there was the outbreak of the war which affected the United States as much as all the other great trading countries of the world. It is well known what confusion prevailed in the money market of New York owing to that terrible event. Lastly, there was the great adverse balance of trade at the close of 1914. The States were, as usual, a debtor to Europe. Above and beyond these reasons, owing to the operations of the Federal Reserve Act, the national banks, which prior to that legislation were obliged to hold a large reserve in their respective treasuries, were able to free themselves of a greater part of such reserves. As a consequence they had larger funds at their disposal for purposes of interest and discount. Another potential cause, according to "The Statist," was "the fact that throughout 1915 the Entente Allies engaged in the great European war bought from the United States on an unprecedented scale and for that reason poured into it much gold." All these several causes combined had their natural effect in giving the States such an abundance of money for the first time since the financial earthquake of 1907, as to bring down the rates of interest and discount very low, as stated in the Report of the Federal Reserve Board. Indeed, the Report frankly declares that the Board had uniformly kept in view the importance of the national banks, emancipated from their bondage as to the reserves under their former constitution, to encourage them to engage actively in international trade. In former years the States had to finance for such trade more or less through Europe chiefly through England. In view of these facts the Reserve Board recommends a reform of the law so as to permit national banks to subscribe for and hold stock in banks "organised for the special purpose of doing a banking business in foreign countries." A further recommendation is that these banks should be allowed to open their branch offices in the city or within the counties,—a want long felt and often publicly desired in the past. Another important recommendation for a change in the law is the power to the Federal Reserve Board to advance to the national banks, in certain circumstances, certain sums of money for periods not exceeding fifteen days. All these are important recommendations which will be far-reaching in their consequences so far as the contemplated building of an extensive international trade on sound and approved principles is concerned. Lastly may be mentioned the very important step the Federal Board has taken since November last towards putting an end to the practice followed by the Government of the United States since the days of President Jackson of holding in its own treasury its own funds of every kind. Our present Finance Minister, with the open mind that he possesses, will no doubt bear in mind what the Federal Reserve Board has done. It will give the Presidency banks a great fillip to stimulate India's international trade where the orthodox practice imposed by the legislature since 1876 was considerably modified.

Notes of the Day

German Atrocities.

Professor Morgan's volume of German atrocities, recently published, is a kind of valuable appendix to the Bryce Report. It embodies the most convincing material and includes depositions and statements as to the outrages on British soldiers, documents relating to the German occupation of Bailleul, evidence relating to the murder of civilians at Doulieu, the deposition of a survivor of the massacre of Tamines, some German diaries, depositions as to the use of incendiary bullets by German troops. It is an awful indictment. The point, however, of the Professor's work is to emphasise that the atrocities are not attributable only to what is generally called the military caste but that they are the deliberate doings of the German nation as a whole. What will the next generation of Germans think of their progenitors when they are able to verify the truth of solemn statements like:—

> The "old gentleman with a grey beard and gold spectacles" who broke his umbrella over the back of a Russian lady (the wife of a diplomatist), the loafers who boarded a train and under the eyes of the indulgent sentries poked their fingers in the blind eye of a wounded Irishman who had had half his face shot away, the men and women who spat upon helpless prisoners and threatened them with death, the guards who prodded them with bayonets, worried them with dogs and dispatched those who could not keep up—these were not a Prussian caste, but the German people.

The Madras Vice-Chancellorship.

A Madras contemprary reports that Mr. Justice Oldfield of the Madras High Court, has been nominated a Fellow of the University, with a view to appoint him as Vice-Chancellor. It is added that in the natural order of things Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim, the feeling in favour of whose appointment is very strong in Indian circles, would be Vice-Chancellor, but he is to be passed over. We cannot understand why Mr. Justice Rahim, who has been a member of the Senate for a long time and who is an eminent scholar and an able man who takes a great interest in educational matters, should be passed over in favour of a gentleman who has never been in the Senate till now, who had no connection perhaps with any university after he left his college and whose only qualification is that he is a judge of the High Court and a member of the Indian Civil Service. If Mr. Rahim is to be slighted because he is an Indian and no good cause is shown why he should not be appointed, the contemplated appointment will be received with great and natural indignation throughout the country. When the late Mr. Justice Telang, the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar and Sir Narayan Chandavarkar in Bombay, Dr. Gooroodass Bannerjee, Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee and Dr. Devaprasad Sarbadhicary in Calcutta, Dr. Sunder Lal in Allahabad, and Sir Subramania Iyer in Madras, held the post of Vice-Chancellor without any harm to the universities in their charge, we fail to see what has actuated the Government of Lord Pentland, to take the ill-advised course of setting Mr. Rahim's claims aside. Mr. Justice Oldfield may be an estimable judge, but his qualifications for the Vice-Chancellorship are apparently known only to the Governor-in-Council.

A History of Kathiawad.

Captain Wilberforce Bell's "History of Kathiawad from the Earliest Times" with a prefatory Note by Mr. Claude Hill, throws curious sidelights on the history of the Peninsula during recent years. It is a province by itself having within its borders no less than 193 minor Protected States controlled by the Agent to the Governor of Bombay. The book travels over vast and varied ground, historical, geographical, and ethnological. Perhaps it is not so strong as might be expected in its chapters relating to the Kathiawad antiquities. The author, for instance, seems to assume that all trace has been lost of the celebrated Lake Sudarshana excavated at Junagad 300 years B.C. by a satrap of the Emperor Chandragupta. As we learn from Vincent Smith's history, the lake more than once overflowed and burst the dams constructed by a Persian engineer of the Hindu sovereign called Tushasp. It is a strikingly curious coincidence that Mr. Ardashir Jamshedji, who was a Naib Dewan at Junagad some years ago, was able to discover the boundaries of the lake and came across certain remains of the masonry. The lake probably stretched between the castle and the hills and it is possible that at one time it washed the basement of the great monolith on which the Asoka inscription in Kathiawad has been perpetuated.

The Indian Home of the Lion.

To foreign shikaris Kathiawad is famous as the only spot in India where lions are still to be met with and Captain Wilberforce Bell narrates an incident of a chivalrous strategem on the part of an Indian Chief whose ingenuity was equal at once to satisfy his instinct for the preservation of the object of pride of his own country and his homage to his overlord. The occurrence may now safely be written about as those chiefly concerned with it have passed away. It was this. Lord Lamington got up a lion shoot in the Gir Forest in 1905 when Major Carnegy was mortally mauled by a lion. No lions had been shot for over 15 years and they had suddenly multiplied. It was believed by Major Carnegy himself that quite a hundred lions were about in the forest. The lion that killed Major Carnegy was of an unusual size for India. What particularly struck the shooting party was the great mane, as the Indian lion was generally believed to be maneless. The explanation was a revelation. It was briefly this. When the Duke of Clarence visited India in 1890 arrangements were made for a lion shoot. The authorities apprehended the total extinction of the species and in their loyal anxiety to provide good sport arranged for the importation of a number of African lions and liberated them in the Gir Forest. From a zoological point of view the matter is of unquestioned interest. For the Indian breed of lions is now a cross one which probably accounts for its uncommon ferocity.

Indian States Lead the Way.

The Mysore State has been recently evincing such interest in educational matters, that it is not surprising to learn that it has made primary education compulsory in all the districts. Parents and guardians of children between the ages of seven and 11 are required to send their children to school by the 1st July. This step is worthy of the founder of Mysore University and the First Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University. The experiment of compulsory primary education has been so successful in Baroda and some smaller States, that it was to be expected that the enlightened Maharaja of Mysore and his energetic Dewan Mr. Visweswarayya, would not wait long to confer this great boon on the people of Mysore. The Government of India ought to give a lead to the Rulers of Native States in all functions and duties of a modern State, your Harcourt Butlers will not allow that. They will "wait and see." Indians and Indian Rulers are often charged with want of initiative, but in this matter of compulsory education, and other administrative reforms, such as separation of the judicial and executive functions, Indian States are leading the way.

Some Quaint Occupations.

One of the most amazing things revealed by the forms filled under the Registration of Act, is the large number of people who do not seem to know the nature of their official occupations. Or perhaps one should say that their occupations are distinctly original. Here are a few choice specimens:—

"Ecclesiastical joiner."
"Taker off."
"Bulldog burner."
"Dust gentleman."
"Body washer."
"War refugee."
"Animal instructor."
"Hosiery fitter."
"Domesticated servant."

The method of payment meted out to some of these worthy workers, seem equally original. A bargeman was asked, "How are you paid?" "Share of fright" was interesting reply. Some people even resident these days are hazy about their nationality. For to the question, "Are you a British subject?" the unexpected answer is "Roman Catholic"!

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Justice Sir Pramada Charan Banerji, Puisne Judge, Allahabad, High Court, has been granted leave on medical certificate from 8th May to 15th July next. The Hon. Dr. Sunder Lal, C.I.E., LL.D., Advocate, High Court, will officiate for him.

Justice Sir J. G. Woodroffe is nominated an Ordinary Fellow of the Calcutta University.

Raja Khushal Pal Singh resigns his seat of additional member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Major H. A. L. Hepper, Agent, G. I. P. Railway, has been elected President, Indian Railway Conference Association, for the coming year. The Conference meets at Simla on 25th September.

Sir Pertab Singh has gone to Windsor.

Colonel the Honourable Coventry commanding the Worcester Yeomanry in Egypt has been taken prisoner.

CONFERENCE AT BELGAUM.

FIRST DAY'S SITTING.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, April 29.

The Provincial Conference commenced its session at three o'clock today amidst much enthusiasm in a beautiful and tastefully decorated shamiana which was packed to its utmost capacity, nearly 3,000 persons being present. 1,667 delegates attended including Mr. Gandhi.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi commenced the proceedings with his speech as Chairman of the Reception Committee. The question of reunion formed the important part of his address which he concluded by referring to the presence of Mr. Gandhi as one of the happiest augury for that reunion.

Mr. Baptista then in a happy speech, which was very much appreciated, proposed, Mr. Khaparde to the chair. In the course of his speech he referred to the high esteem in which the latter was held. Mr. Khaparde, he added, had an inexhaustible fund of humour and his generous hospitality had earned for him the title of the Nawab of Berar, and his public activities made him an uncrowned King of Amraoti. He was a good Mahratta, being born in Amraoti, which in spite of administrative boundaries remained part of Maharashtra. Mr. Baptista added that Mr. Khaparde first entered Government service but afterwards resigned because it did not afford that wide scope which was necessary for the play of his talents and patriotism. But having been a Government servant he had become well-versed in their mysterious ways. He then became a lawyer because to serve the country effectually it is necessary to be a lawyer. Mr. Baptista proceeded to refer to Mr. Khaparde's educational, social, municipal and political activities in all of which his services were so great that remaining a tribune of the people he also enjoyed the confidence of the Government who invited him to Lord Curzon's Delhi Durbar. But he enjoyed this confidence only till 1903, when the Nationalist party came into being with Mr. Tilak as its hero and Mr. Khaparde as a star of the first magnitude. Thenceforth the Nationalist party had to endure the odium of Government disfavour. These were, however, the stages into which things must pass and time had now justified that the Party never wavered in its political faith. Mr. Khaparde was the staunchest of the staunch and there could be no one better fitted for the task of presiding over their deliberations than he.

Mr. Karandikar seconded the resolution which was supported by Mr. Helekar and Syed Nanu Pasha.

Mr. Khaparde then took the chair amidst deafening applause. After the Presidential address was read Mr. Khaparde explained it in Marathi in his characteristically humourous manner which sometimes seemed to be rather overdone. The names of the members of the Subjects Committee were announced and the Conference adjourned till Sunday morning.

HON. MR. BELVI'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. D. V. Belvi, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his speech said:—Belgaum has the honour of holding the Provincial Conference for the second time after the lapse of twenty-one long years. You will, perhaps, recollect that the 8th sessions of the Conference took place here in the year 1895 under the distinguished presidency of my Hon. friend, Mr. D. E. Wacha. There were only 219 delegates to the Conference in the year 1895. It was then considered a record number. It is a matter for sincere gratulation that the numerical strength of the delegates this year has outgrown the record number of 1895 about four times, if not more.

The 8th Provincial Conference was undoubtedly a great success, which was due principally to the untiring efforts of our late lamented friend, the Hon. Mr. V. R. Natu, who would have made the success of the present session of the Conference brighter had he been spared by Providence. My Hon. friend, Mr. D. E. Wacha, was then supported by two of our ablest political stalwarts, the late Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta and the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, both of whom unfortunately the ruthless hand of Death has snatched from amongst us and whose loss we all sincerely mourn.

One of the main objects with which we have undertaken to convene the Conference this year, is as you all know, to assist you in our own humble way to consider and, if possible, to finally decide the important problem of a *rapprochement* between the two sections of political workers in Western India. The question of re-union between the two political parties has engaged the serious attention of the whole country ever since the day of the unfortunate rupture at Surat in December, 1907. The matter has been discussed in all its bearings both by the public press and from the platform with very great vehemence and the amendment recently made in the Constitution of the Indian National Congress evidences a general desire in the opposite camp to meet the party of Indian nationalists half-way. It is unfortunately but too true that the amendment wears the ugly appearance of a concession which has been most grudgingly doled out with very strait limitations on the number of Nationalists within the Congress fold. You have already accepted Article 1 of the Congress Creed which runs as follows:—

"The Objects of the Indian National Congress are the attainment by the people of India of a system of Government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire and a participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members. These objects are to be achieved by constitutional means by bringing about a steady reform of the existing system of administration and by promoting national unity, fostering public spirit and developing and organising the intellectual, moral, economic and industrial resources of the country." The controversy now rages round a few unimportant technicalities which you may, if you please, safely waive. It is for you now to decide this fundamental and all-important issue of a re-union between the two parties. The decision which you may reach in this matter will be the most searching test of your political foresight and of your national self-consciousness; and it will determine for a long period of time, if not for ever, the lines on which political agitation is to be conducted hereafter in this great Presidency. I shall not try to bias you in favour of the one or the other view of the matter nor shall I anticipate your verdict on this momentous question. I only request you with all the earnestness that I can command to consider and decide the question in a broad and statesmanlike spirit like sober and sensible patriots who will rise superior to considerations of personal pique and who will do nothing impulsively and lightly.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Khaparde in the course of his address said:—

The present occasion may very fairly be called unique for a variety of reasons. I do not propose to recount them all; but I may mention that at first Satara had its own difficulties in reviving an institution that lay dormant for a few years; but being used to united action, and to a certain extent, in training by reason of its annual District Conferences, it got over them, not without an effort, but in the main, without much trouble. Poona had very little time to prepare; yet the genius of its people and the presence of a personality with which there is not another to compare in the whole of India, helped them with advice. I need hardly mention his name. He sits on my right and you will easily recognise him as Bal Gangadhar Tilak. You courageously undertook to come soon after to Poona and had the additional difficulty of facing a problem that has been considered and yet left unsettled, at least for almost the last decade. If it be right in me I would heartily congratulate you on the organization of this vast assembly to tackle the same, and recognize willingly the calm confidence you feel in taking up an undistinguished pilot to guide your barque.

HOME RULE.

The present devastating war, the like of which the world has not seen before, is with us still; and the glorious empire of which, under Providence, we form a part, is one of the principal combatants in the fold. The righteousness of our cause is evidenced by the fact that six European nations side with us and the rest of the civilized world, though ostensibly sitting on the fence, sympathises with us and prays for our success. The ultimate result in these circumstances can only be one and that the complete victory to our arms. This conviction, however, though encouraging and pleasant, does not lessen the pressure of the present, and when we look to our own internal affairs, the conditions prevailing outside appear to be reflected in them though of course in their own way and in a different sphere. But before proceeding to deal with them I would like to mention a question which has been prominently raised and variously answered. There is a general agreement that in these times of stress no controversial question should be raised and nothing should be done to distract the attention of the powers that be from the main object of coming out victorious in the present struggle. There is, however, connected with this, a matter of great importance, and opinions may be said to be divided about it. There are some who, I trust honestly, think that we are unfit for Self-Government and should not ask for it, for a long time and even after the termination of War. There are others who think that the demand, whether now or ever hereafter, would be altogether inopportune. Without denying that these people can advance a reason or two in support of their opinions, I am persuaded that both of them are clearly wrong. To take the question of inexpediency first, Self-Governing colonies like Canada, Australia and others, who are shedding their life-blood on the field, and contributing in the shape of money and munitions in a manner to demonstrate beyond the faintest shadow of a doubt their loyalty to the mother-country, have recently made it clear, through their accredited agents, that though they have adopted the present course and will and shall do everything to win in the end, they expect that in future they will be consulted before a similar warlike operation is undertaken. Their demand is apparently regarded as so reasonable that it has been partially conceded ere now. The premiers of Canada and Australia have been admitted to the sittings of the Cabinet. If this be so, and I have no doubt it is so, I believe it is not out of place for us to say that we are doing all that the Colonies are doing and that after the war we will hold a position similar to theirs in all respects. There is a further reason for it. They have their accredited agents, but unfortunately we have none. Their agents by entering the Cabinet will and are bound to enlarge the functions of that Imperial body, so as to bring the whole of the United Kingdom and the oversea dominions within in the sphere of its action. If this contingency happens, we, if not blessed with Home Rule, would have to be the subjects not only of Great Britain but also of all its self-Governing Colonies. We are so far from being satisfied with our position that we desire a change for the better, and have been strenuously working for it for over a generaton and this threatened increased subordination would, to say the least, become very very unpleasant. We have, therefore, a double reason for seeking Home Rule even in the present times, and our doing so cannot be counted unreasonable or inopportune because we are only following the lead given us by the Colonies. The Imperial Government has also, for its part, manifested a disposition to share responsibilities by admitting their accredited agents to the Imperial Cabinet. True Imperial policy also leads the same way. Why is the whole Empire at War with what are called the Central Powers? It is purely to maintain the integrity and independence of the smaller states of Europe. Thus local autonomy would appear to be the corner-stone of this whole world-wide Empire over which the sun never sets. We are, gentlemen, seeking what is justified by reason, appears to be implanted in human nature, is esteemed by our fellow subjects all over the Empire, and is looked upon with favour by the Imperial Government itself. The resolution, therefore, recently adopted by the Committee recently appointed to consider the question of establishing a Home Rule League, for the whole of India, appears to me to be correct and proper. I shall read it out to you.

"The H. R. L. Committee has, after consultation, decided that it is desirable to establish a Home Rule League in India with the object of striving, by all constitutional means, to attain Home Rule or Self-Government for India and of educating and organizing public opinion in the country towards the same purpose."

This, gentlemen, is the main and operative part of the resolution. As in medicine, they put the most potent drug first, then add auxiliaris to it, and finally add what is considered necessary to make up the volume of the whole dose, so that which I look upon as the panacea for all our political ailments is put here by me first and then follows what may be looked upon as an auxiliary. This subject is mentioned in the provisional list prepared by the Reception Committee from suggestions submitted to them. That is my excuse for bringing it forward, and I trust, it will receive due attention at your hands in its proper place.

CONGRESS AND ITS EVOLUTION.

After passing in review a retrospect of the genesis and history of the Congress, up to the Surat split, the speaker proceeded:—

What happened then need not be recounted as it is believed to be still fresh in the memory of the present generation. As an outcome of the whole, the Convention Congress sprang into existence and the Nationalists have been, since then and to the passing of the resolution at the last Bombay Convention Congress, making repeated efforts at reunion, beginning with a letter circulated by me on 13-8-1908 followed by a notable conference held in "A. B. Patrika" Office and other things summarised in the statement dated 8th June 1915, issued by Mr. N. C. Kelkar. From this brief sketch, which is necessarily hasty and imperfect, it will be seen that while after the events at Surat the Conventionists endeavoured to convert the Indian National Congress into a political club or association of their own, the Nationalists on their side did their best to keep alive and maintain the parliamentary character originally conceived and assigned to it. Events have shown that general public opinion would not tolerate this sectional character sought to be given to the old organization of the Congress, and inspite of the efforts of some of the Bombay Conventionists, a small opening, which may be likened to a narrow chink, was opened to let in the fresh currents of political opinions of all shades; and that forms a subject for your consideration at the present session of this Conference.

BOMBAY SCHOOL.

Before indicating the circumstances which decide or ought to decide our course of action in this respect I wish, with your permission, to clear the ground by endeavouring to fix the meaning of a few terms which have, and will hereafter be, in constant use. The Bombay School, which has its origin in the Congress bureaucrary and has striven hard to maintain its supremacy and that of its followers all over the country, has been designated "moderates." They were so labelled in the celebrated formula of no less a person than Viscount Morley in his celebrated suggestion of "rallying the moderates." So I trust the gentlemen indicated will not feel offended by the designation given them by the august founder of their school.

Under the policy of "rallying the moderates" the Congress oligarchy naturally found powerful allies in the official bureaucracy and had a very pleasant time of it. Most of them were of the rich titled class and had for their followers some clever and intelligent people. The official bureaucracy treated them with distinction, conferred honour upon and championed them generally, gaining in return, the appearance of being in sympathy with legitimate popular aspirations. I shall not stop to describe what followed. The Indian Nationalists had to endure and did endure a great deal, and I am glad to say, did so without complaining. But inspite of it they continued to work assiduously without taking any notice of the bad name that was sought to be given to them by an assumed and never proven association with anarchists. Everything has after all an end, and even this campaign of calumny has ended in recognition being given their patriotism and usefulness. They have not only managed to survive, but in the troubles raised round about them for their political opinions they have stood together and firm through the social ostracism that was preached both privately by circulars and publicly in speeches, essays and articles etc. etc. They have maintained the integrity of their principles all through with courage and determination. We have thus before us Government, as understood by me, standing by their unofficial allies who can act both on the aggressive and defensive from behind a safe shelter and we have the Indian Nationalists standing in the plains protected by their principles and powers of endurance alone. They have, like the waves of the sea, continually hurled themselves on the rock of exclusiveness and eventually succeeded in effecting a breach, however small and narrow the same may be. And the question now before you is whether they should enter through that narrow breach or remain outside and batter away until the rock is swept off altogether.

COMPROMISE.

Gentlemen, I do not like to anticipate or even influence your decision, but before parting with the subject I would like to point out that the calm consideration of the subject is being considerably hampered by an unhappy choice of terms. It has been called the question of Congress Compromise. What is compromise? As I endeavoured to show a few minutes ago, the moderates wished to convert the Congress into a political club and the Indian Nationalists fought to preserve its character as the unofficial parliament for India. There is in this really nothing to compromise or give up but every inducement for each party to put forward its best. It did not mean that the moderates were to be converted into nationalists or *vice versa*, but it meant the finding of a *via media* for both parties to work harmoniously together for the good of the country. It involved the skill required in directing two divergent forces in such a manner as to make them help and not neutralise each other in reaching the desired goal. We have been all engaged, both Moderates and Nationalists, consciously or otherwise, in doing all that we can to improve the status of our mother-country; and one has according to his temperament tried one way and the other for the same reason has tried the other way, and now there is an opportunity which may not recur for centuries when, if we but unite our forces, we stand the greatest chance of success. Shall we then so unite or remain apart is the question? It is for you to answer it and I, as an humble Indian Nationalist, glory in the part played by my friends and comrades, and proudly carry the trophy of nine years of peaceful war in the shape of the rehabilitated character of the Indian National Congress as the unofficial parliament of the people.

LOCAL TOPICS.

Gentlemen, there are as many as 46 subjects on the list constructed by your Reception Committee; but let not the largeness of the number frighten you. If we divide them into what may be called conventional or formal, purely local, midway between the local and the imperial, and the purely imperial, you will see that most of them fall in the class which, I have for want of a better name, labelled semi-Imperial and according to my calculation they fall under two general heads and divide themselves into a number of subheads. I do no propose to inflict this classification of mine on you but will content myself that I have already endeavoured to deal at some length with the two most important among them and they, in my humble judgment, supply the Key to the right and speedy solution of the rest. Education has been very aptly described as security against servitude and, there can possibly be no two opinions about the desirability of it. It has to be as many sided as life itself, and I believe you are on the right track when you propose to have a new Arts College among you. The right of being judged by your peers is very ancient both in the East and the West. Here it assumed the form of panchayats whereas; in the west it became grand juries first and common and special juries at present. The essence of both is the same and in my humble judgment Belgaum has a very legitimete grievance in its inalienable right of being judged by the peers being sought to be whittled away by particular offences being withdrawn from its operation. Your able representative, my friend Hon. Mr. Belvi, has put up a gallant fight in the Bombay Legislative in defence of your right, and I trust you will second his efforts and not rest until the matter reaches the mother of parliaments and is discussed in both the Houses in which case I venture to prophesy success all round to you.

MEHTA AND KEIR HARDIE.

Gentlemen, as I am approaching the close of my address painful memories begin to crowd in upon me and try to avoid them as much as I can, they really cannot be put away. This is the 2nd time in this year that I have to perform the unfortunate task of mourning the death of great men with whom it was my good fortune to work for some time in the cause of the country. The illustrious name of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta is well known to you and the lessons of his life, which I would willingly recall for the benefit of the present and future generations, are his great industry, his invariable singleness of purpose, unflinching courage, and statesmanship under all circumstances. He knew how to play the game and played it always manfully, so much so, that his opponents readily recognized his excellence and that accounts for his being both a favourite of the Crown and a tribune of the people. The other figure that rises to view is the late Mr. Keir Hardie. He was what is ordinarily called a truely selfmade man. He began as a labourer, educated himself, got into Parliament in the interests of the Labourparty, made his mark and what is more his ample heart had room for the grievances of India, and he not only advocated his cause in the House but made leisure to befriend her sons outside. There are occasions on which I would fain dwell to tell you how he greeted me at Westminster when the misfortune of the country took me there, how he never grudged me time to consult and seek advice from him, how he was willing to interview officials from the Premier down to the Librarian, and how during all this he was serenely pleasant and cheerful all through. His demise is a loss to the whole of the Empire. England will miss the short sturdy figure and India will never cease to mourn the loss of one who was ever ready, come what may, to press her cause forward.

Lastly, in this connection it is my unpleasant duty to allude to the recent irreparable loss which the cause of Indian National Progress has suffered by the death of Mr. G. Subramaniya Aiyar, that veteran journalist and statisttian of Madras. He was always a true nationalist and though his last years were clouded by physical suffering, he continued to work with the same enthusiasm for the good of his country.

Gentlemen, we must all remember that in the life of Society, individuals come and go, much the same as the atoms of our physical body go out and get replaced. All the same, as the body grows so the society travels on from one rung of the ladder to another and evolution proceeds by its orderly process unhampered by anything that man can do, selves with the above sad events in a spirit It is our duty, therefore, to reconcile ourof resignation and impelled by the love of country carry on the work left to us as legacy by these great men.

WAR AND VOLUNTEERING.

Gentlemen, I have already mentioned the present devastating war before, but I feel that I should fail in my duty if I did not refer to a particular phase of it and emphasize the particularly unfortunate circumstance in it which we cannot too much deplore. We had no share in bringing about this war directly or indirectly so no responsibility attaches to us in that respect. But we have willingly obeyed the call to Arms and sent out our best to do their duty in the field; and it is a matter of highest satisfaction to me, as it must be to you all, that the sons of India have maintained the honour of their motherland by fighting in foreign land, in climate to which they are not accustomed, and under circumstances to which they were, I believe, total strangers. They nevertheless made a name for themselves and we regard them as heroes and so does for the matter of that the whole of the Empire of which we form a part. But a sense of sorrow cannot be absent through all this. Colonies manufacture their own arms and munitions, train their own soldiers and send them out to battle under their own leaders. We do, or rather can do, none of these. Volunteering has been denied to Hindus and Mahomedans alike and the warlike races who converted their swords into ploughshares under Pax Britannica have now per force to stick to their agricultural labour and have not the opportunity to tread in the footsteps of their forefathers and proudly march to defend their own homes and hearths. Only such small proportion of them as has happened to be recruited get the chance, and even then, it is limited to subordinate ranks. Except among the I.M.S., there is really no captain who could lay his hand on his heart and say that he is an Indian. There is no town or village that can call a meeting of its own citizens and decide to raise a regiment; and no body, no matter how loyal, no matter what his ancestry, no matter what service he or his family have rendered, can sit before his family deities and end his prayer by saying to himself that he will spend every pie that he possesses to manufacture war material in defence of the Empire. All this has to be done by somebody not under the popular control and guided by rules not framed either by or for the people. Gentlemen, why should this be so? This question has been put often from the Congress platform, from the pulpits of villages and towns and has been broached in all manner of conversation, formal and otherwise, and yet has not received a satisfactory answer to this day. It was hoped that in the present peculiar circumstance at any rate, there would be some amount of relaxation of racial rigidity, but unfortunately the portents are otherwise. We have seen within the last few days a concession given to the Anglo-Indian community which we do not at all grudge to them, but which we ardently desire for ourselves, and have been repeatedly asking for ourselves for over a generation. The Hindus and Mahomedans have sent lakhs of their strongest and best and have been anxious to safeguard the Empire both against internal commotion and external aggression, and have actually done this whenever permitted to do so under the most rigid and cramping conditions; and yet there is no recognition or a single concession coming our way. Gentleman, the sense of disappointment is so great that it cannot be concealed under a soft phrase of a gilded metaphor. In hard words then it has to be admitted, and admitted with great sorrow, that England would rather submit to conscription and suffer the paralysis of her whole trade than entrust us with arms to protect *their* homes and hearths and set them free for occupations which are both congenial to themselves and essentially necessary for preserving the economic independence of the Empire. Along with this it is unavoidable to feel depressed and despondent that we who have a civilisation of our own and have peace-loving and law-abiding natures, have not the means wherewith to ward off dangers of foreign aggression and internal commotion. If the villagers in Bengal had arms to defend themselves I make bold to say that the number of dacoities would not have risen to ¼ of what it has reached. I venture to think that the same would have been the case in the Punjab; and the situation becomes bitter, when one is, as he is at present in Bengal, under law bounded to stand by with folded arms and see his relations and friends, just across the border, march to battle with flying colours and to the music of martial drums. Gentlemen, I feel so full that I do not and cannot say another word. The lesson is plain and he who runs may read.

PROGRESS OF NATIONALISM.

Gentlemen, I have hitherto spoken to you of subjects which appeared to demand prominent attention on account of their having been taken up recently for discussion. The others which I could not reach within the limits, which I set to myself, do not become the less important for my omission and I would before closing earnestly invite your close attention to them. And in doing so I feel encouraged by the events that have occurred within the last decade. I well remember the occasion when our justly revered leader Mr. B. G. Tilak brought out at Calcutta what has since been called the *Chatussutri* or the four main aphorisms in our political creed. It consisted of National Education, Swadeshi, Boycott and Self-Government. They were received with great applause by the appreciative Bengali audience, but the noise made by angry critics was as great if not greater. I do not wish to pile the agony on, and draw a veil over the events that followed. What is the situation now? National Education has received an impetus which we, weighted as we are with the want of worldly means, could never have given to it. Benares has got a University or its own under indigenous management and control, with just enough at the head in the shape of a Visitor to see that it does not proceed along wrong lines. Our Mahomedan friends are on the high way to obtain an institution of a like kind in the near future, and Mysore has decided to establish another on a still more advanced basis. And all this has been done with the blessings of the Anglo Indian official world. How stands Swadeshi? It has not only recommended itself to all, including even the official bureaucracy but crossed the *Kalapani*, and converted Manchester, overthrowing free trade in the home of its birth. Boycott which is, in my humble judgment, its necessary counter- part has achieved still higher success, and become an item of imperial policy so far as goods manufactured by a certain country are concerned. Industrial surveys are being undertaken, and commissions with distinguished presidents have been appointed to devise measures to effectually keep out the same from our markets after the return of peace. And Swaraj who does not now know the glory of its conquests? All honor therefore to the Indian nationalism which originated them, suffered for them, fought for them, and has the satisfaction of seeing them triumphant. I say all this and feel much more, not in the spirit of boastfulness, still less in that of the glorification of the party of which I am about the smallest member. I readily recognise that I am less than the least, and no credit is due to me even distantly for not indulging the self-gratifying thoughts, for, it is the settled principle of our party that we should continually cultivate a prayerful mood, never afford an infinitesimal part or an inch of room in our minds to the lower passions of anger, envy or revenge. Thoughts of wordly greatness and individual ambition should be absolutely eliminated from our minds and our proximate motives to immediate action should to constanly purified by ever-recurring self-examination and passed every morning, noon and evening through the crucible of the contemplation of the divine in every thing. We always remember that our ancestors solved the problem of immortality in the hoary past. Our poets have popularized the philosophy of divine immanence by immortal epics, by beautiful songs and all-absorbing tales told in our scriptures. We work not to acquire any thing that belongs or even belonged to others. We individually seek nothing that panders to vanity or the seductive luxuries of physical existence and collectively desire to preserve the irreducible minimum necessary for the continued existence of our individuality in the wide expanse of civilized humanity with enough detachment left to be ultimately absorbed in the eternal something in which we live, move and have our being. These are the principles which have protected us during the dark days of repression, and carried our ideals to public recognition. May these principles be always yours and may they impel you to work further and if possible harder than you have done before, and prepare the way for the full realization of the four aphorisms already mentioned, and under Providence, endure even individually to see the glad day of their realization at least in part. May God bless your efforts.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(From our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, April 30.

[redacted] resumed its sitting this

Mr. Belvi read various telegrams wishing complete success to the Conference.

The first resolution after praying for the success of British arms, prayed to Government to recognise further in practice, the full status of Indians as the citizens of the empire by freely allowing them to bear arms, to enlist as volunteers and to hold commissions in the Army. The resolution also prayed for the release of political prisoners. It was moved by Mr. Phansalkar, seconded by Mr. Vaidya and supported by Mr. Nazmuddin Kamruddin. Mr. Tilak also spoke and pointed out that these demands were old but now that the Indians had practically shown loyalty and the British people were convinced of this it was time to press them forward not as rewards but on the ground of justice and fairness.

HOME RULE RESOLUTION.

The next resolution said that time has arrived for the Imperial Government to construct a scheme of Home Rule for India.

Mr. Baptista in moving the resolution, said the resolution said that Home Rule was devised as a link binding all parts of the Empire.

Mr. Agashe and Mr. Kowjalgi also spoke.

After passing this resolution the Conference adjourned till 3 o'clock to-day.

The afternoon proceedings commenced with a resolution appealing to the people and Government to promote swadeshism. It was moved by Mr. Allekar, seconded by Mr. Shivram Pranjpe and supported by Mr. Krishnarao Mudvedkar, both the latter making forceful speeches in Marathi.

Another resolution urged the Government to remove the disabilities of the swadeshi medical systems and to take practical steps to promote their development. The resolution also expressed gratitude to Lord Hardinge and Sir Pardey Lukis for their sympathetic views.

Mr. Kolasker in a long speech, moved the resolution strongly condemning the Government's action with regard to trial by jury in Belgaum.

Mr. Marathe, in a finely delivered and feeling speech, placed before the Conference the resolution regarding third-class railway passengers. He urged that people should be educated to stand by their rights. Mr. Jawdekar recounted in most expressive terms the various hardships of these passengers.

The last resolution of the day, ably moved by Mr. Kowjalgi, urged the adoption of necessary measures to ensure greater scope of action and elasticity of resource to the local self-governing bodies.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FOR HOME RULE LEAGUE.

At a meeting of the leaders of the Conference it was decided to form a Home Rule League. A provisional committee with Mr. Babtista as President and Mr. [illegible] as one of its Hon. Secretaries [illegible] appointed to draft the scheme [illegible] enlist members.

With a view to stamp [illegible] crimes, for which the [illegible] gunj has of late been [illegible] authorities have extended [illegible] Tribes Act to seven [illegible] Barisal and some one [illegible] down. About 50 houses [illegible] end a number of persons [illegible] of dacoity, burglary [illegible]

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain R. M. Quilmer, Bedfords.
Captain N. J. Wickham, Connaught Rangers.
Second-Lieutenant C. Cartwright, Bedfords.
Second-Lieutenant H. W. Cooke, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieutenant W. L. Johnson, Border Regiment.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant I. H. Hodgson, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant H. Mansfield, Cheshires.

DIED.

Captain R. R. Holmes, Medicals.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant J. H. Powell, South Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant S. H. Smith, South Staffords.

MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant H. A. Squier, Bedfords.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Page, Hertfords.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. d'A. Smith, Suffolks.
Captain C. H. Green, Durham Light Infantry.
Captain F. B. Lawson, Sherwoods.
Captain J. E. Orr, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant R. S. Balfe, Dublin Fusiliers.
Lieutenant E. P. Dawson, Artillery.
Lieutenant H. E. Jackson, East Yorkshires.
Lieutenant F. Thowlis, Coldstreams.
Lieutenant S. Watts, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant W. R. Benner, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant P. G. Bridgwood, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant R. M. Rowsbotham, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant W. E. Charles, Bedfords.
Second-Lieutenant D. W. McMichael, Bedfords.
Second-Lieutenant H. Player, Bedfords.
Second-Lieutenant S. Harvey, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant C. G. Vandyk, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant H. J. Kestin, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant J. N. Lelen, Lincolns.
Second-Lieutenant G. P. Lindsay, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant J. Little, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant N. G. McNaught, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieutenant E. [redacted] shires.

LONDON, April 26.

KILLED.

Capt. T. Russell, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. H. Muir, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. R. A. Negus, Glouceters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. W. H. Fleet, Black Watch.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. M. A. Orde, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED.

Capt. S. H. Hugo, Berkshires.
Capt. A. H. Phillips, Artillery.
Lieut. H. H. Buckmaster, West Yorkshires.
Lieut. G. M. Moore, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. G. Darby, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. W. Goldsworthy, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut. G. Parker, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut. W. R. Rathie, Royal Scots.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 29.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 73, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Captain J. E. Bishop, East Lancashires.
Major H. Younghusband, Bedfordshires.
Second-Lieutenant R. F. Seamell, Gloucestershires.
Second-Lieutenant W. D. Boulton, Gloucestershires.
Second-Lieutenant E. O. Browning, Gloucestershires.
Second-Lieutenant G. D. Fyson, Gloucestershires.
Second-Lieutenant A. H. Clark, Gloucestershires.
Second-Lieutenant N. B. Brearley, Warwickshires.
Second-Lieutenant J. H. Browne, Warwickshires.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Fairlie, Loyal North Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant F. H. Barrett, Leicestershires.
Second-Lieutenant A. C. Dingley, Staffordshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain C. T. Tresidder, Gloucestershires.
Second-Lieutenant C. L. Bancroft, Warwickshires.
Second-Lieutenant R. K. Drakeley, Warwickshires.
Second-Lieutenant H. E. White, Manchester Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant H. Birch, I. A. R. O. Manchester Regiment.

WOUNDED.

Captain P. C. D. Hobart, R. E.
Captain J. J. Travis, East Lancashires.
Lieutenant W. A. Harris, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant A. Spowers (2nd time), [illegible]cashires.
[illegible]t F. S. Hobblewhite, West Yorkshires.
[illegible]t F. W. Turk, East [illegible]
[illegible]K. Ford, Gloucestershires.
[illegible]say, Norfolks.
[illegible]e, Norfolks.
[illegible]tt, Norfolks.
[illegible] Norfolks.
[illegible]ittle, Norfolks.
Lieutenant R. G. W. N. Tinley, Dorsetshires.
Lieutenant F. T. Hawkins, Dorsetshires.
Second-Lieutenant H. S. Lister, Dorsetshires.
Second-Lieutenant A. C. W. Hands, Dorsetshires.
Second-Lieutenant C. S. C. Dean, Dorsetshires.
Second-Lieutenant H. J. George, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieutenant K. W. M. Dewhurst, Wiltshires.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. Fitz G. Bourne, I. A.
Lieutenant W. C. S. Haycraft, I. A.
Lieutenant D. Hobart, I. A.
Lieutenant J. D. Grafton-Wignall, I. A.
Second-Lieutenant D. M. S. Herbert, I. A.
Second-Lieutenant W. G. H. Gough, I. A.
Second-Lieutenant E. H. Wilsey, I. A. R. O.
Second-Lieutenant P. J. Rolt, I. A. R. O.
Second-Lieutenant R. L. O'Connor, I. A. R. O.
Second-Lieutenant T. P. M. O'Callaghan, I. A. R. O.

MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant T. N. G. Compton, Worcestershires.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant P. G. Mosse, Warwickshires.

CORRECTION.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain H. D. Mohan, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant E. J. Hopwood, East Lancashires.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

JUSTICE OLDFIELD'S NOMINATION TO FELLOWSHIP CRITICISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April, 29.

Justice Oldfield has been nominated Fellow of the Madras University. Commenting on this the "New India" says, "We have nothing to say against the amiable judge's personality, but we have searched in vain for any useful record of educational activities during the 26 years of his stay in this country." Continuing, the paper says: "The Senate has already a preponderating anti-Indian element and to add one more civilian to that body is to be deplored. We sincerely hope that a similar blunder will be avoided in the forthcoming appointment of Vice-Chancellor."

The "Hindu" says:—"Justice Oldfield's nomination as a Fellow is unexceptionable so far as it goes, but it is intended to be and followed up, as is surmised in some quarters, by his appointment as Vice-Chancellor in supercession of the claims of all Indian and European Fellows, Lord Pentland's Government would be perpetrating a jobbery, the rank injustice of which will arouse deep and widespread indignation in the country."

The "Madras Times" says:—"We are told that there is good reason for believing that the nomination to fellowship is merely prelude to his nomination for Vice-Chancellorship. We trust the Madras Government will have no such ill-advised intentions."

EXPORT OF SALTPETRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 29.

The following press communiqué is issued:—

It is announced for general information that in supersession of the Commerce Department notification No. 14953-56, dated the 10th September, 1915, the Governor-General-in-Council has been pleased to prohibit absolutely the export of saltpetre from India except under a permit from the Chief Customs Officer of the port from which it is desired to export.

Such permits will be granted by collectors on all applications for export to the United Kingdom, provided that the application is supported by proof that the amount tendered for export has been sold to, or has been offered for sale to Charles Wimble, Sons and Co., 21, Mincing Lane, London, at free on board prices not exceeding certain maximum rates. Information as to which can be obtained by interested persons on application to the Chief Customs Officer of the port. This procedure applies only to exports to the United Kingdom and will take effect from 1st May, 1916.

The prohibition against the shipment of crude saltpetre continues. Application for the export of refined saltpetre to Australia and New Zealand will continue to be addressed to the governments of those countries, shipments to other countries than the above will in certain circumstances be permitted, but in such cases applications should be addressed to his Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.

JURISDICTION UNDER COMPANIES ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 29.

A full bench of the Chief Court decided yesterday that under the provisions of the Punjab Courts Act there can be no appeal from the decision of a single judge of the Chief Court in exercise of its original civil jurisdiction under the Indian Companies Act. As much appeals, however, are allowed from orders passed in the original jurisdiction under Divorce and other Acts and are also allowed by Letters Patent of the Chartered High Courts, the question of amending the rules so as to cover the Companies Act cases is under consideration of the Chief Court.

LATE MR. G. SUBRAMANIA IYER.

MEMORIAL MEETING AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 29.

A very largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Madras was held last night at Pachaiyappa's Hall to express the deep sense of national loss sustained by the death of Mr. G. Subramania Iyer. In the absence of Sir S. Subramania Iyer, who, owing to illness, could not attend the meeting, Dewan Bahadur Krishnaswamy Rao occupied the chair. A letter expressing his regret at the inability to attend the meeting and deep sympathy with the object of the meeting from Sir Subramania Iyer, was read, in the course of which he wrote, that there was no greater admirer of Mr. Subramania Iyer than himself. Letters of condolence and sympathy were received from Sir C. Sankaran Nair, Messrs. Dadabhai Naoroji, Surendranath Banerjea, D. E. Wacha, Madhava Rao, Dewan of Baroda, Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Nawab Syed Mahomed, and the Hon. Mr. Vijiaragava Chariar. Letters were read from many others promising to contribute to the memorial that may be decided upon.

The Chairman in the course of his speech referred to Mr. Subramania Iyer's public career and said that he began life as an educator of boys and soon became an educator of the public. He deplored the passing away at this critical time of men like the late Mr. Subramania Iyer, Mr. Gokhale and Sir P. M. Mehta, who were among the small number working devotedly and earnestly for the cause of India.

Dewan Bahadur C. Kurnakara Menon moved the resolution expressing the deep sense of national loss sustained by the country at large by the death of Mr. Subramania Iyer.

Mr. V. Rama Doss moved a resolution urging that the memory of Mr. Subramania Iyer be perpetuated in a fitting manner, the memorial taking the form of a memorial hall to be called after his name with provision for a free library, consulting library, and free reading room, as the Committee may decide and subscriptions be invited from the public and that a rupee fund also be started for the purpose. In the course of the speech, he pointed out that Mr. Subramania Iyer rose above caste and environments and fought against prejudice and bigotry. The speaker dwelt at length upon the journalistic labours of Mr. Subramania Iyer and said that it was he that moulded public opinion in Southern India. He concluded saying that they mourned his loss as that of one who gave energy to national life.

Among other resolutions was one moved by Mr. O. Kandaswamy Chetty, Editor, "Social Reform Advocate," appointing a committee with Sir Subramania Iyer as president and Nawab Syed Mahomed as Vice-President and with other office-bearers with power to add to their numbers and to form district committees, to carry out the purpose of the resolutions. The meeting was thoroughly representative.

MADRAS TRADING WITHENEMY CASE

IMPRISONMENT SET ASIDE AND FINE REDUCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 28.

Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Coutts Trotter delivered judgment to-day in Mr. Hooper's appeals (alleged trading with the enemy) and in the petitions preferred by the Government for the enhancement of sentence, and against acquittal in one case.

With regard to Mr. Hooper's appeals on charges of obtaining tobacco by the Mombassa from an enemy country; their Lordships held that there could be no charge of obtaining in London and they were not prepared to alter the charge at this late stage as suggested by the Crown into one of obtaining in Madras by way of transmission. The question was by no means free from doubt. They accordingly set aside the conviction and the sentence of three months' simple imprisonment and the fine of Rs. 1,000 to be refunded.

The Chief Justice remarked:—I think it is right to say that it is not shown that the accused knew these bales came from Germany. The fact that he obtained them through his agent Rappel would not in the exceptional circumstances of the case and having regard to the novelty of the offence, have necessitated a sentence of imprisonment by the Magistrate.

Mr. Justice Coutts Trotter said: I am satisfied that the accused acted without realising that he may be breaking the law and without conscious disregard of the interests of his country.

With regard to Mr. Hooper's appeal against his conviction and sentence of fine of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 on charges of attempting to obtain goods from an enemy country their Lordships held that though the goods were his own the fact of attempting to obtain them was an infringement of the law.

The Chief Justice said:—Having regard to the novelty of the law and misconception as to his position under which the accused appears to have laboured I think the fine may be reduced to Rs. 250 in each count."

Mr. Justice Coutts Trotter concurring with this view said:—"I think it is right to say though I have held the action of the accused to be a breach of the law. I do not think it need give any stigma either upon his commercial honour or his patriotism."

The appeal preferred by the Government against the acquittal of the accused by the Magistrate on a charge of abetting one Hermans to obtain goods from Germany was dismissed by their Lordships. The petition by Government for the enhancement of sentence was dismissed without remarks.

A BUSINESS BI-CENTENARY.

PRESENTATION TO MR. E J. HANBURY

The presentation of his portrait (by Mr. Percy Bigland) to Mr. Frederick Janson Hanbury, recently, brought out some details of an intertesting link with old London—the London which rose upon the ruins of the Great Fire.

The Pretender was making his last bid for kingship when the firm now world-famous as Allen and Hanburys, Limited, had its first beginnings. This was in 1715. Alexander Pope, the poet, son of a Strand linen-draper, had been born in a new house, erected soon after the Great Fire, in Plough-court, Lombard-street, London. This house, and the next, were opened as a pharmacy by the founders of Allen and Hanburys; and on the same spot their present headquarters stand. The victory of Waterloo coincided with its first centenary. Now with victory still in the making, it, reaches its 200th anniversary, and about 200 of its employees are in arms for King and Country.

In celebration of this bi-centenary, the servants of the house, in every rank and in all quarters of the world, had the happy idea of combining to present his protrait and an illuminated address to Mr. F. J. Hanbury; and a case of plate with an illuminated address to his co-director, Mr. W. Ralph Dodd. Supported by Mr. J. Netherway, honorary treasurer of the fund, and Messrs. W. G. Bulley, W. Radford, and H. Jenkins, representing the firm's different British factory staffs and their outdoor representatives, Mr. F. W. Gamble, another director, made the presentation. He traced the 200 years' history of the house to its origin, recalling the fact that in 1715, when its doors were first opened, Mons, Ypres, and Namur were still famous for recent victories of a Churchill—the great Duke of Marlborough.

THE FOUNDER.

The founder, Sylvanus Bevan, was a member of the Society of Apothecaries, a man of high character and business integrity, with a gift of surrounding himself with colleagues of his own stamp. William Allen, F.R.S., was the pioneer of official recognition for pharmacy, and first president of the Pharmaceutical Society. During his presidency another great man, Fellow (like Mr. Allen) of the Royal Society, entered the firm, Mr. Daniel Hanbury, whose name and work were familiar to all chemists by their commemoration in the well-known Hanbury Medal, awarded annually for distinguished international work in the science known as pharmacognosy, the knowledge of drugs, their origin and effects. The link with the first of the Hanburys was the revered figure of Mr. Cornelius Hanbury, the present Chairman of Allen and Hanburys, Limited, now in his eighty-ninth year—son of Cornelius Hanbury the elder, and father of the present vice-chairman and active head of the house. Some of those present (said Mr. Gamble) were able to carry their memories back over the forty years during which Mr. F. J. Hanbury had been a partner; a greater number had registered a period of service corresponding with the twenty-two years which had elapsed since the incorporation of the firm as a limited company. Inseparable from the vast progress made during that time was the name of Mr. W. Ralph Dodd, to whom, with Mr. F. J. Hanbury, the presentation was being made. Mr. Gamble concluded with an aspiration for even greater progress in the future.

PLACE FOR ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.

In acknowledging the presentation, Mr. Frederick Janson Hanbury brought a message of goodwill from the venerable chairman, whose age prevented his presence. The transformation (said the speaker) which had occurred during his own forty years' association with the firm could not be depicted, even in outline. Looking at the business as it now was, with its several works, laboratories, branch houses, and subsidiary companies scattered over the whole world, it was hard to believe that in those two old houses which rose from the ashes of the Great Fire the whole of their retail, wholesale, and manufacturing interests were once conducted. He remembered those old-fashioned panelled houses; much as all must regret the passing of such old monuments, they could but remember that the renewal of the lease and the consequent ability of the firm to continue trading in its old traditional quarters were only made possible by demolishing the old place. In the early part of the last century most of the anti-slavery meetings were held in Plough-court, where Wilberforce, Clarkson, and Lord Brougham were constant visitors. Mr. Hanbury mentioned that these, and many other historic facts connected with the story of the house, were being incorporated in a book by Miss Audrey Locke which would be a memorial of its 200 years' annals. Outward circumstances and conditions were ever-changing; but the fundamental principles by which their policy should be governed were permanent and enduring. They could not live on past memories alone, however stimulating. They had to meet a somewhat difficult present and a future that may bring its own perplexities; but he was no pessimist, and believed that they could face it with confidence if each and all in his or her own sphere worked to the best of their abilities and from high motives followed in the footsteps of the tradition which had given them such an excellent lead.

Mr. Hanbury concluded by thanking all the employees of the house in his own name and in the names of his co-directors for their loyal co-operation in every department, and on his own behalf for the illuminated address and excellent portrait which had been presented to him. He mentioned that the artist, Mr. Percy Bigland, had painted no less than four generations of the family.

Mr. W. R. Dodd, in acknowledging the presentation of plate and an address to himself, said that this note of friendship was the secret of the wonderful success of the firm. Its progress had been due to the exertions and co-operation of everyone in the staff with the management. They were now a world-wide establishment, with branches and agencies far flung throughout the world; owing to the large number of employees fighting they were very short-handed. Mr. Dodd traced the growth and development of the business as he could recollect it and mentioned that he joined the house in 1879. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. Gamble for his chairmanship.

MUNICIPAL BOARDS IN UNITED PROVINCES.

RECONSTITUTION PROPOSALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, April 29.

A circular letter issued by the Hon. Mr. A. W. Pim, Secretary to Government, to all chairmen of Municipal Boards, states that the municipalities Act which was passed in the recent session of the Legislative Council for this province will come into effect on the 1st July, 1916. The Boards are being consulted regarding:—(a) The constitution of the Board under the Act, (b) the separate electorates and elections for Muslims and non-Muslims and (c) the qualifications of electors and candidates for membership. The letter points out that the new constitution of the Boards can be secured by complete general re-election in each municipality, but such a step would produce an amount of excitement which is to be deprecated. The second suggestion is a temporary addition to the total number of elected members to be absorbed in succeeding elections, when the transition period will close. The letter makes it clear that all elections thereafter will be held simultaneously throughout the municipal areas at intervals of three years. The letter concludes that the time up to 1st July next is very short for carrying to completion changes of great magnitude and importance, and satisfactory progress is only possible if the Boards will co-operate by using their best endeavours to work out their proposals both clearly and at as early a date as possible. Any delay will only result in postponing the time when it will be possible to start the Boards concerned on their more independent careers, and the local Government is confident that it will receive the fullest assistance from all concerned on expediting this measure of progress in local self-government.

PUNJAB COUNCIL ELECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 29.

The results of the elections for the Punjab legislative Council for the various groups were publicly scrutinised by Mr. Gracey, Legal Remembrancer, at Lawrence Hall this morning. Messrs. Fazli-Hussain, Bar-at-Law, James Currie and Khan Mahomed Amin were already returned unopposed for the Punjab University, Punjab Chamber of Commerce, and Rawalpindi Group District Board respectively. The other successful candidates were Messrs. Jawahir Lal, Raizada Bhagat Ram, Syed Rajan Shah and Dewan Daulat Rai for the municipalities; of these Raizada Bhagat Ram has been a sitting nominated member.

For District boards, Chaudhri Lalchand, Bakhshi Sohan Lal, Mirza Ikram Ulla and Mehdi Shah were declared elected. Of these Bakhshi Sohan Lal is a sitting member. A number of votes was objected to on various grounds and some of the objections were allowed by the Legal Remembrancer. The result showed that the contest in several groups was very keen.

HOSTILE FOREIGNERS TRADING ORDER

A RANGOON LICENSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 29.

The Governor-General of India has issued a license under the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order to Solomon Moses Greenberg, Rangoon, authorising him to carry on the business of Marcus Moses Greenberg, who has been recently held by the Chief Court, Lower Burma, to be a hostile foreigner, so far as any power of attorney which S. M. Greenberg may hold from M. M. Greenberg in M. M. Greenberg's capacity as executor of the estate of Moses Greenberg, deceased, may permit.

At its Saturday's meeting the Nagpur Municipal Committee adopted a resolution expressing deep regret at the death of Rao Bahadur Rajaram Sitaram Dixit, who was a member of that body for 30 years and condolence with the Hon. Mr. Dixit, Barat-Law, and the bereaved family. Afterwards the meeting adjourned in respect to the memory of their deceased colleague.

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BOMBAY CORPORATION.

PRIVILEGE OF SENDING TWO REPRESENTATIVES TO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Committee appointed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to consider the letter from the Secretary to Government, Legal Department, dated the 26th August, 1914, regarding the question of extending to the Corporation the privilege of electing two representatives to the Bombay Legislative Council instead of one, have submitted for approval, the following draft representation to Government on the subject.

DRAFT REPRESENTATION.

From the President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

To the Secretary to Government, Legal Department, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 1046, dated the 26th August 1914, I have the honour, by desire of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, to submit this further representation to Government on the question of extending to the Corporation the privilege of electing two representatives to the Bombay Legislative Council instead of one only as at present.

The Corporation regret to learn from your letter that Government are not at present disposed to propose any change in the composition of the Council. It is stated in the letter that Government have come to the conclusion that the Council, as constituted at present, very fairly represents the various interests in the Presidency and that it would not be possible to propose a second member for the Bombay Corporation without raising a demand for representation or for increased representation, as the case may be, from other Bombay or mofussil bodies. It is further stated that there are 15 Bombay City Members on the Council, of whom 9 are members of the Corporation and that Bombay City has therefore one-third and the Bombay Corporation one-fifth of the total number of Additional Members of the Council.

I am to state in the first instance that although it is a fact that at present there is a fairly large number of members on the Bombay Legislative Council who are also members of the Corporation, it is merely a coincidence and that it would not be right to expect that such would always be the case. Moreover, I am desired to point out that the essential principle of representation is the election of a representative directly by the body to be represented. It is to a member so elected that the Corporation look up to for largely representing their views and wishes before the Council and the member in turn feels under an obligation to do so. Such, however, is not the case with any other member of the Corporation who happens to be returned to the Council by another electorate or who happens to be nominated by Government to be a member of the Council. Such a member may hold views not acceptable to the Corporation as a body and may even oppose rather than uphold the views of that body. Thus such indirect representation, if at all it can be taken to be a representation, may at times prove a hindrance rather than an advantage to the Corporation.

Ever since the proposals for the enlargement of the Legislative Concils were mooted by Government in the year 1907, the Corporation have submitted that their representation on the Legislative Council of Bombay, under the altered constitution, should be proportionately increased. Whilst that request has not been complied with, the Calcutta Corporation have been given the right to elect an additional representative on the Bengal Legislative Council. The Corporation absolutely fail to understand why the two cities should be treated on a different footing. Without entering upon any invidious comparison, the Corporation beg respectfully to submit that the claims of this City are in no way inferior, if not superior, to those of Calcutta.

As regards the fear expressed in your letter that if the Bombay Municipal Corporation are given increased representation it would lead to demands being made by other Bombay or mofussil bodies for increased representation, I am to state that no such difficulties have arisen in the case of Calcutta although the non-official members of the Corporation of that City have been granted the right of returning an additional member to the Bengal Legislative Council. Besides, so far as the Corporation can see, there is no body or bodies in the Bombay Presidency which have so strong a case for the privilege of electing an additional representative to the Council as the Bombay Corporation have. On the other hand they are confident that if their request for an increased representation on the Council is complied with, it will evoke general approval. As regards the mofussil bodies, the Municipalities and the District Local Boards have already been given privileges of representation on the Council, on a scale comparing very favourably with the privilege granted to the Municipality of the City of Bombay, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Population within Municipalities.	Municipal limits.	Income for 1913-14.
City of Bombay.		9,79,445	1,28,76,501
Northern Division		7,39,633	29,62,770
Central Division		7,58,684	27,22,094
Southern Division		4,24,012	14,14,115
Sind Province		4,47,047	28,97,176
Total		23,69,376	99,96,155

It will be noticed that the income of all these Municipalities taken together is much less than that of the Bombay Municipality alone, whilst in respect of population also the City's claim for at least one more representative is fully supported by these figures—I have, &c.,

PRESIDENT.

MINUTES.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar has subjoined the following minute to the above:—

An extract from the Blue Book of 1913 published *by the Secretary of State for India, page* 6.—"In addition to the twenty-seven elected seats specified above *another* seat has been reserved for the town of Calcutta in recognition of the fact that the special qualifications required of the members representing the Corporation and University respectively may lead to the exclusion of suitable candidates, who by reason of the size and importance of the town are naturally to be found in larger numbers than in less advanced areas. In consonance with the general scheme upon which the regulations are framed the electors to this seat will be the non-official members of the Calcutta Corporation other than those nominated by Government, but the qualification for candidates will be merely twelve months' residence in Calcutta, thus affording a chance to any citizen of outstanding eminence to secure his return."

From the above extract it will be clear that the Calcutta Municipal Corporation has been enjoying the right of returning two members to the Calcutta Legislative Council; while even the Commercial and Industrial interest of Bombay are at present represented by two elected members on the Local Legislative Council.

I may here suggest that a copy of the representation may be forwarded to the Viceroy in Council for information and action.

DR. SUKHIA'S MINUTE.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia has the following minute:—

In the further representation to Government on the subject of extending to the Corporation the privilege of electing *two* representatives to the Bombay Legislative Council instead of one it should be made clear that such an extension of privilege should be on the lines similar to those under which the Calcutta Corporation return their representatives to the Bengal Council.

To the Bengal Legislative Council one member is elected by the whole Corporation of Calcutta and another by the members of the Corporation of Calcutta other than those appointed by Government. In the Calcutta Municipal Corporation there is nothing like appointment or election by the Justices of the Peace.

In order to secure proper representation from the Bombay Municipal Corporation to the Bombay Legislative Council there should be at least two representatives of the Corporation on the Council, one to be elected by the whole Corporation and the other by the Ratepayers' representatives on the Corporation as is the case in Calcutta. Among the Ratepayers' representatives in Bombay are of course, under the present Municipal Act, included in the University Graduates and the Wheel Tax payers also.

Out of these two, one to be elected by the whole Corporation of Bombay, should, in my opinion, be their President for the year, so far as possible, who should vacate his seat on the Council when he ceases to be the President. Such a procedure would I believe doubtless add to the dignity and prestige of the Corporation, especially so when the Corporation now know that the Municipal Commissioner will sooner or later be an ex-officio Additional Member of the Council.

I know there is a good deal of feeling in the Corporation, particularly among the senior members, against the President being elected as the ex-officio representative of the Corporation in the Council on the grounds that on several occasions on account of various undue influences or blindly supporting a particular party very junior members and men of very mediocre abilities and having little or no knowledge of even the rdinary Rules of Debate and no proper independence to speak of get into the Chair and as such they cannot independently and properly represent the Corporation in the Council. If there be much truth in such contentions let me candidly say that those who elect such Presidents are more to blame than the Presidents themselves so elected. *Verbum Sap.*

While a further representation is made to Government on the subject it is, I think, advisable, desirable and necessary to reiterate therein the express wish of the Corporation conveyed in their Resolution No. 5209, dated the 1st December 1913, to the effect that their representatives on the Council should be members of the Corporation on the date of election and *should vacate their seats if they cease to be Councillors, i.e.*, members of the Corporation.

MR. WACHA'S MINUTE.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha has affixed the following minute:—

I agree with the contents of the report. I am afraid Dr. Sukhia's minute is beside the mark so far as the representation for two seats is concerned. Only when the Government is pleased to concede to the request of the Corporation the question of the electorates from which members in future should be elected to the Legislative Council can come up for consideration and all matters of details discussed. Dr. Sukhia's minute so far is what may in Parliamentary parlance be called "previous."

CORPORATION AND COMMISSIONER.

QUESTION OF SUPPLYING VOTERS' LISTS.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia has given notice of his intention to move at the May meeting of the Corporation:

'That the letter from the Commissioner, dated the 20th April, 1916, forwarding Counsel's opinion regarding the preparation of the lists of voters at contested Municipal Ward Elections under Section 28 (*p*) of the Municipal Act be *recorded*, and the Commissioner be requested to issue hereafter the lists of voters showing the number of votes given by each voter to each candidate, and, if he at all thinks it necessary to have the section amended and made clear on the point,, to place as early as possible before the Corporation a draft amendment of Section 28 (*p*) of the Act, as suggested by Mr. Inverarity, or in such a manner as would hereafter enable him to issue the lists to any candidate and make them available for inspection to any voter, showing the number of votes given to each candidate by different voters and other details mentioned in Section 28 (p).'"

DR. SUKHIA AND CORPORATION.

THE PRESIDENT'S RULING.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, will move at the May meeting of the Corporation, with reference to items Nos. 51, 64 and 70 of the Agenda.

"That with reference to his letter dated the 3rd April 1916, the Commissioner be informed that he was wrong in instructing the Municipal Solicitors to undertake the case brought before the High Court under the Specific Relief Act and not under the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, by a member against another member (the President for the year 1915-16, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna), as if it were a Municipal case and that too without the previous sanction of the Corporation and without first of all taking legal advice with regard thereto, and that it was illegal and not proper on his part to do so and on the part of the Municipal Solicitors to treat it as a Municipal one. The Corporation regret their inability to give their sanction as requested by the Commissioner in his said letter as it is *ultra vires* for them—the Trustees of the Municipal Fund—under the Municipal Act and as it would amount to a breach of trust were they to do so. (*Vide* the Indian Trust Act.)

ON THE FLANDERS FRONT

REDUCED MORTALITY

Mr. H. Warner Allen, the representative of the British Press with the French Army, writes: It is no easy matter in the flat plains of Flanders to reach the advanced lines. The smallest eminence gives so wide a view that the enemy's look-outs can, on a clear day, spot a motor-car many miles away, and the German gunners are generally ready to welcome such a target. However, there is much mist in Flanders, and under its cover it is possible to reach without danger points where in sunshine one would surely have been bombarded.

At a certain village at an important cross roads the visitor can gather a very fair idea of the famous Flanders mud. Every cavity and depression was full of water thinly frozen over on the day I visited the lines, and one could only marvel at the magnificent patience and endurance of the men who stood for hours and days up to the knees in what was practically a freezing mixture. Nowhere along the line is war more invisible than in Flanders. Literally there is nothing to be seen. A misty, grey line of trees, a ruined farmhouse, a stake or two with tagled barbed wire—that is all there is to show where the enemy is lying. Yet there is always the haunting impression ever present on the front that unseen, hostile eyes are watching.

As for our own defences, they are at first glance not very visible, but on closer inspection they prove most encouraging. A master mind had been at work, taking advantage of every little hill and depression in the monotonous plain. You will find neat rows of stakes intertwined with that deadly barrier which has done so much to change the whole system of warfare. Occasionally the bare expanse is broken by a good-sized wood. In such flat country the cover given by trees is invaluable. Indeed, the undergr wth of a coppice is a far more powerful defence than the strongest wall of a mediaeval castle. Such a wood may hold a regiment, a brigade, a division—a veritable army, and its resistance could only be overcome at terrible cost by an enemy that had completely surrounded it. And as for surrounding it, the task is almost impossible.

A DESOLATE COUNTRY.

It is a desolate, melancholy country, and to the stranger the only gay thing about it is the windmills. Right up within the zone of fire they continue to throw up their arms with extravagant gestures to the skies, working away steadily at their daily task, despite the invader, with true Belgian persistence and obstinacy. Some of them have been mutilated by the enemys shells, and one I saw had only a single sail left, which still stood upright as though defying the Germans a few hundred yards away. In this land of dykes and canals perhaps the most interesting features are the formidable barricades which prevent the flood water from reaching the sea, and maintain the inundations which guard the line. They are such barriers as had elsewhere along the front been raised to hold back the barbarians—thousands of sandbags neatly piled one on the other, and in time of frost, when the tide is low, covered with ice.

I visited, some miles behind the firing line, a hospital that has been built at the cost of the American wife of a British officer. It is here that the men most seriously wounded who require immediate operation are taken in and nursed until they are able to be sent to the base hospitals in the interior. The doctor in charge considered that the position of his hospital was an ideal one, since, thanks to motor ambulances, the wounded could be brought down with a minimum of delay, and at the same time it was far enough away to give perfect tranquality to the patients and to allow the surgeons to operate without the nerve-racking disturbance of big shells bursting near. He told us that during the early part of the war he had had a mortality of between 20 and 25 per cent. At that time he was in charge of a mobile field ambulance, and it was no small gratification to him that now, during trench warfare, he had been able to reduce the mortality to less than 6 per cent. "Yes," he said, "in trench warfare wounds are really more serious than they are in war in the open. The wounds made by grenades and trench mortars are particularly deadly, as the projectiles touch the ground before hitting the men, and therefore infect the wounds.

In Flanders, as everywhere else on the French front, the doctors are loud in their praise of the stoical heroism of the French wounded, and of that indomitable French gaiety which nothing can quail, either in the field or in the hospital.

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G. K. Mhatre, Esq.,
India.

The Times of India,
January 14th, 1901.

The Governor at Sir J. J. School of Art.

Extract from the speech of Cecil L. Burns, Esq., R B. A.
Principal.

Mr. Mhatre, an old student of the Modelling Class, was also awarded an honourable mention for his statue. This I consider a very high distinction in one so young, for Mr. Mhatre's work was exhibited among, and was criticised in comparison with, the works of the greatest modern sculptors of Europe and America. Had a statue been shown in the Indian section, I am convinced that the jury must have given him the highest award in their power, for no similar work sent from India was on the same plane of achievement.

Indian Spectator,
January 20th, 1901.

But it would be idle and unmanly lamenting over the past. Accepting the situation, and recognizing the new factors which modern science has called into being, it is our duty to adapt and mould ourselves to them, if we were to hope for the regeneration of the country. That the average Indian has a remarkable capacity for artistic development is evidenced by the success achieved by institutions like the Sir J. J. School of Art. One of its most notable products in the higher branches of Art is Mr. Mhatre, a young Hindu, whose statue "Saraswatee" which could bear comparison with the works of some of the greatest modern sculptors of Europe and America, has obtained an honourable mention at the world's exposition which is no small achievement for Mr. Mhatre to have gained, may be taken as an earnest of the distinction that, with riper study and greater experience will be his own.

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